REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

PLANNING BOARD

AND

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970 - 1974

APRIL 1970

Government Press — Baghdad
1971

In The Name of God the Compassionate And Merciful

LAW No. 70 OF 1970
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970 — 1974

In the Name of the People,
The Presidency of the Republic,

In accordance with the provisions of the amended Article Fifty of the Interim Constitution, pursuant to the proposal of the Minister of Planning and with the approval of the Revolutionary Command Council, we do hereby order the promulgation of the following Law :

Article 1.— The following expressions, wherever stated in this Law, shall have the meanings shown thereagainst :

(1) **The Plan** — The National Development Plan for the Fiscal Years 1970 — 1974, and previous plans, whenever the context requires.

(2) **The Board** — The Planning Board formed under the amended Law No. 18 of the Year 1966.

(3) **The Committee** — The Steering Committee formed under the amended Law No. 18 of the Year 1966.

(4) **The President** — The President of the Planning Board.

(5) **Chairman of the Committee** — Chairman of the Steering Committee.

(6) **The Competent Minister** — The Minister authorized by the Board.

(7) **The Annual Plan** — That part of the Plan which the Board decides to execute during the State's Fiscal Year.

(8) **The Investment Programme** — The Programme designed to regulate the investments of the Central Government Sector which the Board decides to execute within the framework of the Plan.

(9) **The Project** — The group of works or the disposals connected therewith, to which a specific name is given, and is classified under a special item in the tables annexed to the Plan.

(10) **The Work** — That part of the Project which is defined in the investment programme.

(11) **The Executing Party** — The Department which the Board entrusts with the execution of the work or the Project, or the supervision thereof.

(12) **The Beneficiary Party** — The Department entrusted with responsibilities of administration, operation, and maintenance of the Project after its completion.

(13) **The Total Cost** — The sums required to execute the work or the Project completely.

(14) **The Plan's Appropriations** — The total amounts appropriated in accordance with this Law to be spent on the work or on the Project during the term of the Plan.

(15) **Annual Appropriations** — The amounts which are appropriated in the investment programme for spending on the work or on the Project within the term of the Annual Plan.

(16) **Follow-up** — The follow-up of the progress of the execution of the Plan targets with a view to revealing the results of execution in different fields of economic and social activities for a specific interval of time. This is to be accomplished through the study and analysis of any difficulties or obstacles which may impede the implementation of the Plan, and the submission of necessary proposals, as well as taking suitable measures, to overcome such difficulties and obstacles whenever confronted or foreseen in advance, so that implementation may proceed in accordance with what has been drawn up in the Plan.

(17) **The State Organization** — Any public juristic personality rendering public services.

(18) **The Specialized State Organization** — The public juristic personality specialized in a certain type of economic activity, which organizes and supervises public enterprises practicing this type of activity. This public juristic personality possesses enough administrative and financial jurisdiction to ensure its administrative and financial independence within the limits drawn up by the Law. Its financial status is composed of the total funds of related public enterprises and any other allocations made to it.

(19) **The Public Enterprise** — The public juristic personality embodied into a productive unit undertaking certain economic activity under the supervision of a specialized state organization which guarantees self-financing of its activity, as well as an amount of administrative and financial jurisdictions that ensures for it a certain degree of independence, within the limits laid down by the Law.

Article 2.— The total investment expenditure during the Plan years for the Central Government Sector and the self-financed Public Sector is estimated at the sum of ID. 858,691,000 (Eight Hundred Fifty Eight Million and Six Hundred Ninety One Thousand Dinars) as follows :—

1. The sum of ID. 536,901,000 as investment expenditure for the Central Government Sector.
2. The sum of ID. 321,790,000 as investment expenditure for the self-financed Public Sector.

Article 3.— A sum of ID. 536,901,000 (Five Hundred Thirty Six Million and Nine Hundred and One Thousand Dinars) is allocated for expenditure on the Projects and Works cited for the Central Government Sector in the Plan, and for settlement of international obligations and any interest charges or other expenses that may become due by the Government of the Republic of Iraq during the Plan period, as a result of loans advanced as per previous plans or other foreign or internal loans which the Board concludes, and that in accordance with chapters, sections and items cited in Table No. (1) annexed to this Law.

Article 4.— The funds for financing the projects of the Central Government Sector in the Plan are estimated at an amount of ID. 536,901,000 (Five Hundred Thirty Six Million and Nine Hundred and One Thousand Dinars) according to Table No. (2) annexed to this Law.

Article 5.— Investment of the Public Sector cited in Para. (2) of Article (2) above and its details cited in Table No. (3) annexed to this Law. shall be financed from the resources of the aforesaid Sector.

Article 6.— (1) The implementation of the Plan shall be carried out in accordance with this Law, the Planning Board's amended Law No. (18) for the year 1966, and the instructions and decisions issued in accordance with both Laws.

(2) The Executing Party shall be considered authorized to decide upon all matters pertaining to the execution of the work or the project save those excluded in this Law and the resolutions issued by the Board and the Committee.

(3) The Executing Party shall be considered opponent in law-suits filed thereby or thereagainst on whatsoever connected with the execution of the work or the project.

Article 7.— (1) The Board and the Committee have each a juristic personality qualifying both to enjoy all rights and authorities required for planning, execution and follow-up operations save those concomitant with the entity of a natural person. The jurisdiction of each of the above shall be construed by the President of the Board or whoever may be delegated by him, or the Chairman of the Committee or whoever may be delegated by him.

(2) The Board and the Committee have independent financial status.

Article 8.— The Board shall — by virtue of competence and not restriction — be entitled to the following designations and authorities :—

1. Laying down comprehensive and detailed plans for national development, its budgets and the related plans and programmes.
2. Coordination of economic, financial, monetary and commercial policies which shall ensure effective execution of the Plan.
3. Expressing view with respect to the project of the State's annual budget in accordance to the general framework of the Plan.
4. Directing economic activities of the private sector according to the general framework of the Plan.
5. Expressing view on regulations pertaining to financial, administrative, commercial, industrial and agricultural legislations.
6. Expressing view in regard to international agreements and obligations of economic nature.
7. Deciding on priorities to be given to the execution of the Plan's projects, and projects proposed to be listed in international agreements.
8. Establishing institutes for planning, development and consultation, in cooperation with parties concerned, by means of a resolution from the Board.
9. Formation of commissions and committees to look into any matters connected with planning, execution or follow-up in accordance with instructions issued by the Board.
10. Addition of new projects within the Plan's total allocations.

11. Transferring funds within the one chapter in the Plan's Tables, and from the allocations to the chapters of miscellaneous investment expenditures, to other chapters.

12. Disposal of Plan's funds in all lawful respects inclusive of concluding contracts for lending and borrowing.

13. Writing-off funds and assets of the Plan if damaged or lost provided that their purchasing value does not exceed ID. 20,000; and should the value exceed the said amount, it shall be written off by Law.

14. Amendment or repeal of resolutions still in force which had been adopted by the Development Board or by the Economic Planning Board, or by the Planning Board, (all being already dissolved), or by the present Board.

15. Delegation of all or part of its authorities to the President of the Board, the Committee or its Chairman, or the competent Minister, and each in turn can delegate his authorities to the departments attached to him or to his senior officials.

16. Any other matters that may serve planning and help achieve the development objectives.

Article 9.— (1) The revenues of the Board consist of :—

(a) Not less than 50% of the royalties and revenues of oil and mineral wealth.

(b) Proceeds of internal and external loans whether concluded by special contract or by the issue of bearer or nominal bonds, or by concluding an agreement with any State or Institution.

(c) Proceeds of amounts resulting from the application of Article 10 of this Law.

(d) Revenues of the Plan's projects prior to the transfer of their ownership to the party concerned as is stipulated in Article 19 of this Law.

(e) Any other revenues stipulated by Law.

(2) The amounts forthcoming from resources mentioned in Para. 1 of this Article shall be deposited at the Central Bank of Iraq to the credit of the Board, and the Board shall undertake the administration of these funds.

Article 10.— (1) All specialized State Organizations and the related enterprises ought to pay annually to the Plan's account an amount equivalent to 10% of net profits prior to distribution (i.e. the profits shown in the Profit and Loss Account) effective 1969/1970 financial year.

(2) In addition to payments fixed per Para. (1) of this Article, the specialized State Organizations and the enterprises related thereto — which run projects that had been wholly or partly financed from the overall programmes of the dissolved Development Board, or previous plans, or projects which shall be financed from the Plan — shall pay annually to the Plan's account a sum amounting to 20% of net profits inclusive of reserves (after deduction of income tax only); this being effective 1969/1970 financial year and until all amounts spent on the said projects are settled.

(3) In addition to what has been fixed for payment in Paras. (1) and (2) of this Article, the State Organization of Industry and enterprises related thereto, the National Electricity Administration and the related enterprises, shall each pay annually to the Plan's account a sum amounting to 50% of the reserves for allocations to annual

depreciations effective the fiscal year 1970/1971. The Board shall decide upon subjecting any other administration, State Organization or related enterprise to the provisions of this paragraph.

Article 11.— (1) Expenditure on the Plan's projects shall be made in accordance with the Board's resolutions until a Law is promulgated defining the rules of expenditure and the accounting procedures for the Plan's funds.

(2) The Plan's accounts are subject to the control of the Diwan of Financial Control as well as to financial inspection.

Article 12.— (1) A Directorate for Planning and Follow-up shall be established in each Ministry, Governorate (Province) or State Organization. The task of such a directorate shall generally be to follow-up the implementation of the Plan, carry out studies and provide data and statistics required for the preparation of development plans and investment programmes in as much as is connected with its competence and activity, taking into account the corresponding activity in the private sector.

(2) Planning and follow-up Directorates are subject to the control and supervision of the Board and the Ministry of Planning with respect to all matters connected with planning, execution and follow-up.

(3) The Planning and Follow-up Directorate is entitled to contact all Government departments, and public or private institutions with a view to obtaining any information or data which shall assist in the performance of their tasks as is stipulated in this Law.

(4) Allowance shall be made in the budgets of planning and follow-up Directorates for the provision of specialized technicians and work requirements in a way which shall help in the performance of tasks in the required manner.

Article 13.— Each Ministry, Governorate, or State Organization should, in cooperation with the Planning and Follow-up Directorates, achieve the targets of the Plan and the execution of the projects within the time schedule thereof. This includes specifically the following :—

(1) Establishment of projects at the minimum possible cost, and in such manner as specified in the Plan.

(2) Endeavour to achieve the targets of production of both commodities and services quantitatively and qualitatively and taking advantage of technical experience and scientific research.

(3) Control of wages and profits plan.

(4) Preparation of studies and recommendations which lead that part of the private sector corresponding to the given public sector to undertake all activities decided for it by the Plan whether in production, consumption, investment or employment.

(5) To encourage savings, avoid extravagance and limit consumption in such manner as to achieve the Plan's estimates.

(6) Keeping of the registers required to record data and information pertaining to the Plan and follow-up of its execution and evaluation.

Article 14.— (1) The Ministry of Finance and the executing party are each deemed responsible for keeping accounts pertaining to the

Plan, which ensure the statement of expenses on each work or project listed in the investment programme.

(2) The Ministry of Finance is responsible for providing the Ministry of Planning, within the first half of the month subsequent to the one in which expenditure was incurred or revenues realized, with a report covering :—

(a) Amounts spent on each work or project, and repayments of loan instalments and interest charges.

(b) Amounts accounted for as revenue to the Plan according to the figures which were or will be estimated therefor.

(c) The weekly cash in hand of the Plan.

Article 15.— (1) The executing party shall provide the Ministry of Planning with the following :—

(a) Monthly and annual reports which shall contain progress of work in executing the Plan's projects and works as well as the extent of progress in achieving its targets.

(b) Copy of correspondence pertaining to planning, execution and follow-up.

(2) The beneficiary party which shall be entrusted with the responsibility of administration, operation and maintenance of projects after completion, shall cooperate with the executing party in order to apply the stipulations of Para. (1) of this Article, and to follow-up the execution of its projects, observe any difficulties and obstacles which impede execution, and submit the necessary proposals to the Planning Board together with monthly progress reports.

Article 16.— The specialized State Organizations and enterprises related thereto shall obtain approval of the Board for their annual investment programmes.

Article 17.— (1) All contracts, tenders, obligations, loans and resolutions of the dissolved Development Board, Economic Planning Board and Planning Board and of the present Board, which were not previously revoked or amended, shall remain in force after the enactment of this Law, unless the Board otherwise decides to adjust, amend, or revoke them.

(2) Internal public loan bonds shall be considered as cash for the purposes of deposits and guarantees required for tenders and auctions of the official and semi-official departments and organizations.

Article 18.— Loans and advances previously granted on account of the overall programme of the dissolved Development Board or previous plans, to Ministries, Administrations, Organizations or others shall be deemed in compliance with the Law and are recoverable according to the conditions and terms stipulated in contracts relevant thereto or those which the Board may determine.

Article 19.— (1) The ownership of all projects shall revert to the Ministry of Finance upon the issuance of certificate of termination of maintenance period or certificate of final acceptance — if executed by way of contract — or upon completion of execution of the project if concluded by direct departmental procedures. The said Ministry shall, in cooperation with the Ministries concerned, provide the required funds to be spent on the maintenance and operation of these projects.

(2) Projects connected with Government Departments, local administrations, Amanat Al-Asima, Municipalities, specialized organizations, and public enterprises, existent or going to exist due to the project, shall be excluded from the provisions of the preceding paragraph, wherein the ownership shall revert thereto. They shall provide the funds required for the administration, maintenance and operation of these projects from their own resources.

Article 20.— The Board is charged with the issuance of decisions and instructions with a view to facilitating, controlling and achieving the Plan's targets; in particular the issuance of instructions and determination of measures and procedures that shall be pursued in respect of the following matters :—

1. Execution and follow-up of the projects of the annual plan, and the investment programme.

2. The authorities required to enable Ministries, Governorates, Organizations and executing parties to perform their tasks pertaining to the Plan.

3. Granting of remunerations and wages to those serving in the Plan's projects as well as to those from whom the Board receives consultative expertise, and that within the limits and as per the amounts determined by the instructions issued by the Board.

4. Rules of employment in Plan's projects in compliance with the Workers Service Regulation No. (10) of 1967 or any other regulations superceding it, as well as the annual cadre pertaining to the Board. The amounts required for the application of these rules shall be accounted for in the Plan's allocations so as to meet all costs and expenditures inclusive of costs of studies, researches, follow-up, administration, experts, supplies, salaries, wages, allowances and all other expenses which may be required by the activities of the Board or the Committee.

5. Any other matters which would facilitate planning, execution and follow-up and eliminate obstacles and difficulties facing the execution of the Plan.

Article 21.— The Minister of Planning shall be vested with authorities to follow-up the execution of the Plan, impose strict control on performance and to take any action that he deems necessary to ensure the achievement of the Plan's targets.

Article 22.— This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette, and be deemed in force effective 1/4/1970.

Article 23.— The Ministers are charged with the execution of this Law.

Written in Baghdad this 21st. day of the month of Muharram of the year 1390, and the 29th. of the month of March of the year 1970.

Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr,
President of the Revolutionary Command Council
President of the Republic.

Excerpt of the Proposed Construction Control
Excerpt of the Proposed Construction Control

SIGN INDICATIONS :

B	**COMMENCEMENT YEAR OF EXECUTION**
C	**CONTINUATION OF EXECUTION**
F	**YEAR OF COMPLETION OF PROJECT OR WORK**
S	**RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTS**

INVESTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR'S INVESTMENT ALLOCATIONS

(Thousand Dinars)

Chapter	Sector	Total Plan Allocations
ONE	Agriculture	185000
TWO	Industry	132000
THREE	Transport and Communication	60000
FOUR	Buildings and Services	67000
FIVE	Institutions of Planning, Follow-Up, Statistics, SF (ADPE) Project and Other Institutions	8000
SIX	Loans granted to Governmental Departments and Organizations including Interests Borne by the Plan	27300
SEVEN	International Obligations	44000
EIGHT	Miscellaneous Investment Expenditures	13601
	GRAND TOTAL	536901

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Project	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
1	Storage Projects	72135	28490	15.4
2	Irrigation and Drainage Projects	379965	77839	42.1
3	Agricultural Production Projects	59150	24156	13.0
4	Agricultural Services Projects	40515	40515	21.9
5	Agricultural Products Marketing Projects	10000	10000	5.4
6	Subterranean Water Projects	4000	4000	2.2
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL CHAPTER ONE	565765	185000	100.0%

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
1		Storage Projects								
	1	Mosul Dam Studies	Ministry of Irrigation	780	390	C	F			
	2	Development of Tharthar Project	,,	16400	15500	C	C	F		
	3	Rawa Dam	,,	40000	7650	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Himrin Dam Studies	,,	455	50	F				
	5	Al-Razaza Dam	,,	4000	650	C	F			
	6	Reparations and Expropriations — the Dokan and Derbendikhan Reservoirs Population	,,	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	7	Flood Protection Works	,,	10000	3750	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (1)		72135	28490					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (I)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
2		Irrigation and Drainage Projects								
	1	Naifah Project Studies	Ministry of Irrigation	40	5	S				
	2	Eski Kalek Project	"	2315	1452	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the area of Kirkuk — Hawaija — Udhaim	"	60000	13750	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Al-Ishaqi area	"	12100	9515	C	C	C	C	C
	5	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Middle Diyala	"	5500	268	C	C	C	C	C
	6	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Lower Diyala area	"	47200	14212	C	C	C	C	C
	7	Restoration of the area of Mandali— Badra — Jassan — Zarbatiya	"	11000	6560	C	C	C	C	C
	8	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Dalmaj area	"	15000	6470	C	C	C	C	C
	9	Drainage of Dujaila area	"	7200	490	C	C	C	C	C
	10	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Gharraf area including Shatra area	"	70000	200	C	C	C	C	C
	11	Drains of Old Mussayab and Nasiriya	"	1380	840	C	C	C	C	C
	12	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Amara area	"	33000	4280	C	C	C	C	C
	13	Irrigation and Drainage of Upper Euphrates	"	5000	965	C	C	C	C	C

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
2	14	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the Area of Saqlawiya — Abu-Ghraib — Yousifiya	Ministry of Irrigation	8500	5810	C	C	C	C	C
	15	Iskendariya — Mahaweel Drains	,,	2230	710	C	C	C	C	C
	16	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Hussainiya — Bani Hassan	,,	6300	445	C	C	C	C	C
	17	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the Area of Hilla — Kifl	,,	6000	500			B	C	C
	18	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the Area of Hilla — Diwaniya — Daghara	,,	31000	335	C	C	C	C	C
	19	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Rumaitha	,,	5000	455	C	C	C	C	C
	20	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Areas between Diyala River and Kut	,,	4500	1340	C	C	C	C	C
	21	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage								
	22	of the Area of Kifl — Shenafiya	,,	17000	150	C	C	C	C	C
		Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the Area of Shenafiya — Nasiriya — Hor Al-Hammar	,,	15000	170	C	C	C	C	C
	23	Main Drain for Tigris and Euphrates connecting it to Khor Abdulla	,,	9400	6080	B	C	C	C	C
	24	Shatt Al-Arab Area (Regulation of Irrigation and Drainage)	,,	2000	800	C	C	C	C	C
	25	Improvement of Hindiya Barrage	,,	1080	520				B	C
	26	Baghdad Northern Bund	,,	700	7	C	F			

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
2	27	Agrarian Reform Irrigation Projects	Ministry of Irrigation	175	175	C	C	C	C	C
	28	Minor Irrigation Projects	"	410	410	C	C	C	C	C
	29	Completion of Major Irrigation Projects	"	485	485	C	C	C	C	C
	30	—	—	—	—					
	31	Hydraulic and Soil Studies and Laboratories	Ministry of Irrigation	250	250	B	C	C	C	F
	32	Tigris and Euphrates Rivers Water Regulation Studies	"	200	190	B	C	F		
		Total Section (2)		379965	77839					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
3		Agricultural Production Projects								
	1	Suwaira Farm	Ministry of Agriculture	7750	1750	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Shatra Farm	"	3700	400	C	C	C	C	C
	3	Abu-Ghraib Farm	"	600	100	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Hawaija Farm	"	600	80	C	C	C	C	C
	5	Latifiya Farm	"	600	100	C	C	C	C	C
	6	Sugar Cane Project	"	21000	8150	C	F			
	7	Bakra Jo Farm	"	600	40	F				
	8	Mouradiya Farm	"	450	425	B	C	C	C	C
	9	Diwaniya Farm	"	1100	1075	B	C	C	C	C
	10	Other Farms (Oil Seed Farm)	"	500	500	B	C	C	C	C
	11	Seed Production and Certification	"	4750	4750	C	C	C	C	C
	12	Improvement and Multiplication of Field Crop Seeds	"	1000	1000	C	C	C	C	C
	13	Improvement and Multiplication of Nursery Fruit Plants	"	1000	1000	C	C	C	C	C
	14	Improvement and Multiplication of Vegetable Seeds	"	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	15	Great Mussayab Project	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	15000	4286	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (3)		59150	24156					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

TABLE NO. (I)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
4		Agricultural Services Projects								
	1	Plants Protection	Ministry of Agriculture	3800	3800	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Agricultural Mechanization	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	6750	6750	C	C	C	C	C
	3	Reclamation and Development of Agricultural Lands	Ministry of Irrigation	2625	2625	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Agricultural Cooperation	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	14000	14000	C	C	C	C	C
	5	Expansion and Improvement of Animal Wealth	Ministry of Agriculture	4000	4000	C	C	C	C	C
	6	Agricultural Extension	,,	4700	4700	C	C	C	C	C
	7	Animal Health	,,	2000	2000	C	C	C	C	C
	8	Expansion and Improvement of Forests	Ministry of Northern Affairs	1440	1440	C	C	C	C	C
	9	Survey	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	10	Development and improvement of Fish Wealth	Ministry of Agriculture	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	11	Miscellaneous Projects	,,	200	200	C	C	C	C	C
Total Section (4)				40515	40515					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Agricultural Sector
Chapter One

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution 70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
5		Agricultural Products Marketing Projects								
	1	Grain Marketing	Ministry of Economy	10000	10000	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (5)		10000	10000					
6		Subterranean Water Projects								
	1	Artesian Wells	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	4000	4000	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (6)		4000	4000					
		TOTAL CHAPTER ONE		565765	185000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Industrial Sector
Chapter Two

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Projects	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
9	Chemical Industries Projects	52350	22450	17.0
10	Medical Projects	7000	1050	0.7
11	—	—	—	—
12	Foodstuff Industries Projects	11000	10100	7.7
13	Construction Industries Projects	6750	4900	3.7
14	—	—	—	—
15	Metal Industries Projects	10800	6500	4.9
16	Textile Industry Projects	24350	7300	5.5
17	Oil and Natural Gas Projects	25000	23000	17.4
18	Geological Survey Programme	1000	1000	0.8
19	Power Generation and Transmission Projects	21500	17900	13.5
20	—	—	—	—
21	Vocational Training Projects	2300	1520	1.2
22	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Projects	5000	5000	3.8
23	Minor Electrical Projects	15000	6500	4.9
24	New Industrial Projects	77950	24780	18.9
25	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL CHAPTER TWO	260000	132000	100.0%

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
9		Chemical Industries Projects								
	6	Rayon Factory at Hindiya Barrage	Ministry of Industry	12600	4100	F	S			
	7	Pulp and Paper Factory in Basrah	,,	18000	10000	C	F	S		
	8	Sulphur Recovery Factory in Kirkuk	,,	10750	1350	F	S			
	9	Chemical Fertilizers Factory in Basrah	,,	11000	7000	C	F	S		
		Total Section (9)		52350	22450					
10		Medical Projects								
	1	Pharmaceutical Plant in Samarra'	Ministry of Industry	7000	1050	S				
		Total Section (10)		7000	1050					
11		—	—	—	—					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Industrial Sector
Chapter Two

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
12		Foodstuff Industries Projects								
	1	Sugar Factory at Sulaimaniya	Ministry of Industry	6000	5900	B	C	F	S	
	2	Expansion of Mosul Sugar Factory	„	5000	4200	C	F	S		
		Total Section (12)		11000	10100					
13		Constructional Industries Projects								
	2	Glass Factory at Ramadi	Ministry of Industry	6750	4900	C	F	S		
		Total Section (13)		6750	4900					
14		—	—	—	—					
15		Metal Industries Projects								
	2	Agricultural Implements Factory at Iskendariya	Ministry of Industry	10800	6500	C	F	S		
		Total Section (15)		10800	6500					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Industrial Sector
Chapter Two

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
16		Textiles Industry Projects								
	1	Cotton Textile Factory at Kut	Ministry of Industry	11000	1300	S				
	3	Fine Textile Factory at Hilla	„	9100	3000	F	S			
	5	Expansion of Textile Factory at Mosul	„	4250	3000	C	F	S		
		Total Section (16)		24350	7300					
17		Oil and Natural Gas Projects								
	1	Basrah Oil Refinery	Ministry of Oil and Minerals	25000	23000	B	C	F	S	
		Total Section (17)		25000	23000					
18	1	Geological Survey Programme	National Mineral Company	1000	1000	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (18)		1000	1000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Industrial Sector
Chapter Two

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
19		Electric Power Generation and Transmission Projects								
	4	Thermal Power Station in the South	Ministry of Industry	10000	10000	B	C	C	S	
	5	Samarra' Hydro-Electric Station	"	6250	3500	C	F	S		
	9	Electric Transmission to Mandali Pump Station and Badoosh Cement Factory	"	1250	900	F	S			
	10	Kut—Amara—Basrah—Fao Electric Transmission Lines	"	4000	3500	C	F	S		
		Total Section (19)		21500	17900					
20			—	—	—					
21		Vocational Training Projects								
	1	Training Centres (Iskendariya, Kut, Baghdad)	Ministry of Industry	2100	1350	C	F			
	3	Vocational Training Centres	"	200	170	B	F			
		Total Section (21)		2300	1520					

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
22	1	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Industrial and Electrical Projects		5000	5000	S	S	S		
		Total Section (22)		5000	5000					
23	1	Minor Electrical Projects	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	15000	6500	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (23)		15000	6500					
24		New Industrial Projects Under Study								
	1	Projects under Agreement with the German Democratic Republic	Ministry of Industry	12100	12100		B	C		S
	3	Petrochemical Projects	Ministry of Oil & Minerals	17000	2750				B	C
	4	New Projects	Ministry of Industry	48850	9930			B	C	C
		Total Section (24)		77950	24780					
25			—	—	—					
		TOTAL CHAPTER TWO		260000	132000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Transport and Communication Sector
Chapter Three

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Project	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
26	Main Projects for Roads and Bridges	53180	18605	31.0
27	Railways Projects	53060	9860	16.4
28	Ports and Navigation Projects	4081	3707	6.2
29	Civil Aviation Projects	17018	2108	3.5
30	Post, Telegraph and Telephone Projects	27283	14815	24.7
31	Broadcasting and Television Projects	9510	4135	6.9
32	Minor Projects for Roads and Bridges	10110	6770	11.3
33	—	—	—	—
34	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL CHAPTER THREE	174242	60000	100.0%

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Transport and Communication Sector
Chapter Three

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
26		Main Projects for Roads and Bridges	Ministry of Works and Housing							
	1	Sharqat—Mosul Road		5000	300	F				
	2	Improvement of Ramadi—Jordan Road	,,	1500	1250	B	C	C	C	F
	3	Ramadi—Haditha—Rawa Dam Road	,,	6650	3000	C	C	C	F	
	4	Kadhimiya—Taji Road	,,	830	100	F				
	5	Improvement of Amara—Basrah Road	,,	500	500		B	C	C	F
	6	Baghdad—Khalis Road	,,	2480	270	F				
	7	Diwaniya—Nassiriya Road	,,	4880	3000	C	C	C	F	
	8	Improvement of Baquba—Mundheriya Road	,,	350	350	B	C	F		
	9	Improvement of Nassiriya—Chabayish—Qurna Road	,,	1270	620	C	C	F		
	10	Widening of Baghdad—Daura Junction Road	,,	100	100	B	F			
	11	Basrah—Fao Road	,,	1980	800	C	C	C	C	F
	12	Improvement of Hilla—Kufa Road	,,	500	500		B	C	C	F
	13	Improvement of Mosul—Rabia Road	,,	500	500	B	C	F		
	14	Tikrit Bridge	,,	2420	1700	C	C	F		

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
26	15	H3—Syria Road	Ministry of Works and Housing	3500	2360	C	F	S		
	16	Diyala Bridge along the Army Canal		1000	400	C	F			
	17	Settlement of Accounts of the Main Projects for Roads and Bridges	"	11630	255	F	S			
	18	Suwaira Bridge	"	1100	1100	B	C	F		
	19	Improvement of Diwaniya—Fajir Road	"	250	250	B	C	F		
	20	Mussayab—Suwaira Project Road	"	710	150	C	F			
	21	Kut—Nassiriya Road	"	6030	1100	C	F			
		Total Section (26)		53180	18605					
27		Railways Projects								
	1	Construction of Baghdad—Ma'qal—Um Qasr Standard Gauge Line and Expansion of Shalchiya Workshops	Ministry of Communications	46015	5175	C	C	C	F	
	2	Strengthening of Baghdad—Mosul—Rabia Line	"	5545	3185	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Economic and Technical Studies for the Railways Administration and the New Railways Projects for subsequent Five—Year Plans	Planning Board	250	250	B	C	C	C	C
	4	Purchase of Railway Wagons and Brake Vans Engines	Ministry of Communications	1250	1250	B	C	F		
		Total Section (27)		53060	9860					

Transport and Communication Sector
Chapter Three

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
28		Ports and Navigation Projects								
	1	Um Qasr Port	Ministry of Communications	981	607	C	F			
	2	New Docks in Ma'qal and Replacement of the Metric Lines by Standard Gauge	,,	800	800	B	F			
	3	Improvement of Navigation	Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Irrigation	2300	2300	B	C	C	C	F
		Total Section (28)		4081	3707					
29		Civil Aviation Projects	Ministry of Works & Housing and Ministry of Communications							
	1	Baghdad International Airport		16685	1800	C	C	F	S	
	2	Works of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation	,,	333	308	C	C	C	C	F
		Total Section (29)		17018	2108					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
30		Post, Telegraph and Telephone Projects								
	1	Automatic Exchanges	Ministry of Communications	6560	3300	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Erection of a Network of wired and wireless Communications in the Northern Regions	"	470	260	C	C	F		
	3	Buildings and Constructions	Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Works & Housing	1600	1095	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Air-Conditioning	Ministry of Communications	180	150	B	C	F	S	
	5	Training Centre	"	500	250	C	C	C	C	F
	6	Carrier Waves — Supply, Installation and Expansion of the Carrier Waves Equipment	"	873	220	C	C	C	C	F
	7	Microwave System (Micro Waves)	"	7000	5800	B	C	C	C	C
	8	Underground Cables	"	10100	3740	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (30)		27283	14815					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

Transport and Communication Sector
Chapter Three

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
31		Broadcasting and Television Projects								
	1	Improvement and Strengthening Transmission of Broadcast and Television in Baghdad	Ministry of Culture & Information	580	580	B	C	C	C	F
	2	Baghdad Television Transmission Station	,,	100	100	B	C	F	S	
	3	Television Transmission Project for Southern Regions and the Arab Gulf	,,	200	200	B	F	S		
	4	Broadcasting and Television Centre in Baghdad	,,	4000	1325	B	C	C	C	C
	5	Broadcasting and Television Centres in Basrah, Kirkuk and Mosul	,,	1900	200				B	F
	6	Basrah Medium Wave Broadcasting Station	,,	700	220	F	S			
	7	Kirkuk Medium Wave Broadcasting Station	,,	300	80	F	S			
	8	Television Transmission Stations in Amara and Samawa	,,	900	600	C	C	C	F	
	9	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Projects and their Complementary Works	,,	560	560	F				
	10	Cinematography Section Works	,,	120	120	B	F			
	11	Iraqi News Agency Works	,,	150	150	B	F			
		Total Section (31)		9510	4135					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Transport and Communication Sector
Chapter Three

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
32		Minor Projects for Roads and Bridges								
	1	Projects of the Directorate General of Roads and Bridges	Ministry of Works and Housing	3610	1670	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Projects of the Directorate General of "Diwan" and Works	,,	3000	1600	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Construction and opening of Third Class Roads executed by Governorates and Popular Voluntary Work	Ministry of Interior and Governorates	2000	2000	B	C	C	C	F
	4	Construction of 1330 Km. of Rural Roads in the Northern Governorates under Agreement 451/Development of the North-World Food Programme	Ministry of Northern Affairs	1500	1500	B	C	F		
		Total Section (32)		10110	6770					
33		—	—	—	—					
34		—	—	—	—					
		TOTAL CHAPTER THREE		174242	60000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF THE BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Projects	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
35	Buildings for Governmental Departments	6803	3150	4.7
36	Buildings for Health Projects	30826	15760	23.5
37	Buildings for Cultural Establishments	32708	19466	29.1
38	Housing Projects	1000	1000	1.5
39	Water Projects for Municipalities and Villages	23620	13000	19.4
40	Water Supply Projects for Baghdad Area	2530	2210	3.3
41	Youth Care Projects	1100	1100	1.6
42	Amanat Al-Asima Projects	17875	4600	6.9
43	Sewerage Projects	10896	6000	9.0
44	Summer Resorts and Tourism Projects	906	532	0.8
45	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Projects of the Ministry of Culture and Information	27	27	*
46	Social Services Projects	205	155	0.2
47	—	—	—	—
48	—	—	—	—
49	—	—	—	—
50	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL CHAPTER FOUR	128496	67000	100.0%

* less than .1 %

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
35		Governmental Departments Buildings								
	1	Government Houses (Sarais) and houses of heads of administrative units	Ministry of Works and Housing	323	250	C	C	C	C	F
	2	Construction of Police Stations and Centres	Ministry of Interior	575	550	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Construction of Police Posts and Departments for Customs	Ministry of Works and Housing	277	270	C	C	C	C	F
	4	Court Buildings and Houses of Judges	„	248	220	B	C	C	C	F
	5	Guest House in Baghdad	„	1280	800	C	C	F		
	6	Central Prison in Abu-Ghraib	„	3600	560	S				
	7	Purchase of Buildings for the Foreign Office	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	250	250	B	C	C	C	F
	8	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Projects	Ministry of Works and Housing	250	250	S				
		Total Section (35)		6803	3150					

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
36		Health Projects Buildings								
	1	Medical City	Ministry of Works and Housing	6340	570	C	C	C	F	
	2	Construction of Emergency Hospital in Sulaimaniya	"	100	100	B	C	F		
	3	Eradication of Malaria	Ministry of Health	8800	300	C	C	C	C	C
	4	"Teaching" Hospital in Basrah	Ministry of Works and Housing	2600	1700	C	C	C	F	
	5	Construction of Children's Hospital in Sulaimaniya	"	100	100	B	C	F		
	6	Construction of Sulaimaniya Hospital	"	400	300	C	C	F		
	7	Construction of Central Medical "Clinics" in Governorate Centres	"	440	440	B	C	C	C	F
	8	Construction of Main Medical Centres in the Centres of Nahiyas (85)	Ministry of Works and Housing	2235	2050	C	C	C	C	F
	9	Combat of Tuberculosis	Ministry of Health	280	160	C	F			
	10	Construction of Hospitals in Qadhas	Ministry of Works and Housing	2241	1800	C	C	C	C	F
	11	Enlargement of Hospitals in Qadhas	"	479	330	C	C	C	C	F
	12	"Hospital Expansions" in Governorates	"	931	600	C	C	C	C	F
	13	Construction of Medical Quarantine Quarters	"	190	40	F				
	14	Construction of Institute for Natural Medical Treatment in Baghdad	"	100	100	B	C	F		
	15	Construction of (2) Medical Stores	"	525	370		B	C	C	F

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
36	16	Enlargement of the "General" Hospital in Kirkuk	Ministry of Works & Housing	100	100	B	C	F		
	17	Construction of "General" Hospital in Kerbala	"	550	460	C	C	F		
	18	Construction of "General" Hospital in Baquba	"	550	410	C	C	F		
	19	Completion of the Hospital for Chest Diseases in Mosul and its change-over to General Hospital	"	1000	600	C	C	F		
	20	Chest Diseases Hospital in Nassiriya	"	230	190	C	C	F		
	21	Participation in the Construction of Kirkuk Hospital for Chest Diseases	Ministry of Health	100	100		B	F		
	22	Construction of a New Hospital for Chest Diseases in Mosul	Ministry of Works & Housing	230	230	B	C	F		
	23	Construction of General Health Laboratories in Baghdad	"	150	150		B	C	F	
	24	Enlargement of the Chest Diseases Hospital in Arbil	"	50	50	B	F			
	25	Apparatus and Equipments	Ministry of Health	1155	1000	C	C	C	C	
	26	Construction of Virus and Vaccines "Factory" in Baghdad	Ministry of Works & Housing	150	150		B	C	F	C
	27	Construction of "General" Hospital in Hilla	"	550	410	C	C	F		
	28	Construction of "Centres for Preventive Medicine" in Governorate Centres	"	250	250	B	C	C	C	F
		Total Section (36)		30826	15760					

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
		Cultural Institutes Buildings								
37	1	Baghdad University Buildings	Ministry of Works & Housing	9830	1250	C	C	C	C	F
	2	Dormitory for Female Students in Waziriya	Ministry of Higher Education	570	273	C	F			
	3	Construction of Agricultural Institute in Abu-Ghraib	"	150	7	F				
	4	Veterinary College and Hospital Buildings in Baghdad	"	440	150	C	F			
	5	Sharia College Building (Previously) in Baghdad	"	150	60	F				
	6	Building of Dentistry College in Baghdad	"	211	40	F				
	7	Building of Pharmacology College in Baghdad	"	200	20	F				
	8	Completion of Laboratories of Medical College in Mosul	Ministry of Works & Housing	300	50	F				
	9	Completion of Mosul University Buildings in Cultural Compound and Hammam Alil	Ministry of Higher Education	750	750	C	C	C	C	F
	10	Completion of Basrah University Buildings in Shiraziya and Tanouma	"	1800	1000	C	C	C	C	C

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
37	11	Construction of Sulaimaniya University Buildings	Ministry of Higher Education	800	800	B	C	C	C	F
	12	Construction of Institute for the Kurdish Language in Arbil	Ministry of Northern Affairs	20	20	B	F			
	13	Construction of a Public Library in Salah Al-Din	"	10	10	B	F			
	14	Construction and Expansion of Industrial Schools	Ministry of Works and Housing	960	800	C	C	C	C	F
	15	Construction and Expansion of Agricultural Schools	"	2516	2000	C				
	16	Teachers' Training Schools	"	71	26	F	C	C	C	F
	17	Construction of Secondary and Intermediate Schools	Ministry of Interior	6700	5750	C	C	C	C	F
	18	Construction of Elementary Schools	"	7170	6400	C	C	C	C	F
	19	Expansion of Audio-Visual "Centre"	Ministry of Works & Housing	60	60	B	F			
		Total Section (37)		32708	19466					
		Housing Projects								
38	1	Participation in the Construction of (3000) Rural Houses in the Northern Governorates in accordance with Agreement (451) Development of the North, and World Food Programme	Ministry of Northern Affairs	900	900	B	C	F		
	2	Construction of Houses "for the Central Prison Wardens"	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	100	100	B	F			
		Total Section (38)		1000	1000					
39		Water Projects for Municipalities and Villages	Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs	23620	13000	C	C	C	C	F

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
40		Baghdad Water Supply Projects								
	1	Purification Centre of Shalchiya	Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs	600	600		B	C	C	F
	2	Purification Centre of Sadre al Canal	"	600	580	B	C	C	F	
	3	Completion of "Elevated Reservoirs" Under Construction	"	180	130	C	F			
	4	Construction of Four New Elevated Reservoirs	"	400	400		B	C	C	F
	5	Raw Water Network	"	750	500	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (40)		2530	2210					
41		Youth Care Projects								
	1	Construction of Buildings	Ministry of Youth Care	100	100	B	F			
	2	Apparatus and Equipments (German Loan)	"	1000	1000		B	C	F	
		Total Section (41)		1100	1100					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
42		Amanat Al-Asima Projects								
	1	Pavement of Ras Al-Qaria and Al-Defa' Squares, Al-Markazy Street and widening of Ma'moun Street	Amanat Al-Asima	4007	160	B	F			
	2	Expropriation and Settlement of Army Canal Accounts	,,	6350	580	C	C	F		
	3	Expropriation and Pavement of Trunk Road in Karkh	,,	2565	1000	C	C	C	C	F
	4	Pavement of Miscellaneous Streets in Baghdad	,,	1000	1000	B	C	C	C	F
	5	Completion of Expropriation and Pavement of Palestine Street and connecting it to Abi Talib Street	,,	100	100		B	C	C	F
	6	Expropriation and Pavement of Abu Nawas Street	,,	197	90	C	F			
	7	Expropriation and Pavement of Streets Surrounding the Holy Courtyard in Kadhimain	,,	286	40	F				
	8	Construction of Variant-level Crossings to Roundabouts in some Areas of Baghdad	,,	1500	250		B	C	C	C
	9	Expropriation and Surfacing of Park in Between Approaches to Aimmah Bridge in Adhamiya	,,	310	150	C	F			
	10	Pavement of Outer Karradah Road	,,	750	700	C				
	11	Pavement of Surrounding Roads to Al-Sha'ab Stadium	,,	200	120	F	C	F		

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
42	12	Regulation and Dredging of Khur River	Amanat Al-Asima	120	70	F				
	13	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Works	,,	105	105	S				
	14	Three Modern Slaughter Houses	,,	385	235	C	F			
		Total Section (42)		17875	4600					
43		Sewage Systems	Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs							
	1	The Capital's Sewerage Project		10650	5870	C	C	C	C	F
	2	Completion of Plans for Sewerages of Mosul, Basrah, Kerbala, Najaf, Nassiriya & Amara	,,	246	130	C	F			
		Total Section (43)		10896	6000					
44		Summer Resorts and Tourism Projects								
	1	Building of Tourism Centre	Ministry of Culture and Information	400	50	S				
	2	Construction of Touristic Amusements City in Baghdad		100	100	B	C	F		
	3	Construction of Casinos and Rest Stations	,,	56	44	C	F			
	4	Construction and Enlargement of Rest Houses	,,	90	85	C	C	F		
	5	Baths and Hotels in Hammam Alil	,,	150	150	B	C	C	F	
	6	Construction of (20) Houses in Habbaniya	,,	30	30	B	C	F		
	7	Construction of a Tourism Camp in Nineveh	,,	5	3	F				

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

Buildings and Services Sector
Chapter Four

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75
44	8	Expansion of Salah Al-Din Water Project	Ministry of Culture and Information	50	45	B	C	F		
	9	Expansion of Salman Pak Camp	"	5	5	F				
	10	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Works	"	20	20	S				
		Total Section (44)		906	532					
45		Settlement of Accounts of Ministry of Culture and Information's Completed Projects	Ministry of Culture and Information	27	27	S				
46		Social Services Projects								
	1	Homes for the Aged and the Blind	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	63	55	C	F			
	2	Children Care Homes	"	142	100	C	C	F		
		Total Section (46)		205	155					
		TOTAL CHAPTER FOUR		128496	67000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
INSTITUTIONS OF PLANNING, FOLLOW - UP, STATISTICS, UN/SF (ADPE)
PROJECT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution					Remarks
				70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
51	1	Institutions of Planning, Follow-Up and Statistics and the UN/SF (ADPE) Project	2000	C	C	C	C	C	
	2	Central Statistical Organization, Institute of Statistics, National Planning Institute and other Institutions -	4000	C	C	C	C	C	
	3	National Centre for Consultations and Administrative Development	750	C	C	C	C	C	
	4	Agricultural Census Expenses	750	C	C	C	C	C	
	5	Other Expenditures	500	B	C	C	C	F	
		TOTAL CHAPTER FIVE	8000						

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
LOANS ADVANCED TO GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS
INCLUDING INTERESTS BORNE BY THE PLAN
TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution					Remarks
				70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
52	1	State Organization for Agricultural Development :							
		-- Fishing and Marketing	2500	B	C	C	C	F	
		— Fruit and Vegetable Marketing	2500	B	C	C	C	F	
		-- Interests Payable to the Central Bank	300			B	C	F	
	2	Agricultural Bank	3500	C	C	C	C	F	
	3	State Organization for Contracts	1500	C	C	C	C	F	
	4	National Mineral Co.	3750	C	F				
	5	National Oil Co.	13250	C	C	C	C	F	
		TOTAL CHAPTER SIX	27300						

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

International Obligations
Chapter Seven

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
				70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
53	1	Settlement of Foreign Loan Instalments (Appendix No. 1 A)	28167	5254	5957	5638	5652	5666	
	2	Settlement of Interests of Foreign Loans (Appendix No. 1 B)	8429	1985	1745	1726	1568	1405	
	3	Settlement of Instalments and Interests of other Foreign Loans (Appendix No. 1 C)	7404	861	1048	1636	1780	2079	
		TOTAL CHAPTER SEVEN	44000	8100	8750	9000	9000	9150	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES

Miscellaneous Investment Expenditures
Chapter Eight

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution					Remarks
				70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
54	1	Expenditures, Interests and Prizes of Production Loan	2000	B	C	C	C	C	
	2	Other Investment Expenditures	11601	B	C	C	C	C	
		TOTAL CHAPTER EIGHT	13601						

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

SETTLEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN INSTALMENTS

International Obligations
Chapter Seven — Appendix

TABLE NO. (1) APPENDIX NO. (1 A)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Serial		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
					70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
53	1		Settlement of Foreign Loan Instalments							
		a	U.S.S.R.	16250	3250	3250	3250	3250	3250	
		c	Import and Export Bank (First)	420	84	84	84	84	84	
		e	Import and Export Bank (Second)	820	164	164	164	164	164	
		g	Import and Export Bank (Third)	810	162	162	162	162	162	
		i	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Roads)	1116	199	209	222	236	250	
		k	French (S.P.I.E.)	1200	600	600				
		m	Italian (Impianti)	4050	450	900	900	900	900	
		o	Japanese (Mitsubishi)	2370	345	480	515	515	515	
		q	Polish (S.I.C.O.)	1131		108	341	341	341	
			Total	28167	5254	5957	5638	5652	5666	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

SETTLEMENT OF INTEREST ON FOREIGN LOANS

International Obligations

Chapter Seven — Appendix

TABLE NO. (1) APPENDIX NO. (1 B)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Serial		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
					70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
53	2		Settlement of Interest on Foreign Loans							
		b	U.S.S.R.	4678	1119	926	901	877	855	
		d	Import and Export Bank (First)	143	38	33	29	24	19	
		f	Import and Export Bank (Second)	135	45	36	27	18	9	
		h	Import and Export Bank (Third)	272	72	63	54	46	37	
		j	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Roads)	1468	319	307	294	281	267	
		l	French (S.P.I.E.)	51	42	9				
		n	Italian (Impianti)	807	225	216	176	122	68	
		p	Japanese (Mitsubishi)	620	125	155	140	115	85	
		r	Polish (S.I.C.O.)	255			105	85	65	
			Total	8429	1985	1745	1726	1568	1405	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
SETTLEMENT OF INSTALMENTS AND INTEREST ON OTHER FOREIGN LOANS
TABLE NO. (1) APPENDIX NO. (1 H)

International Obligations
Chapter Seven — Appendix

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Serial		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
					70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	
53	3		Settlement of Instalments and Interest on other loans							
		s	Instalments of U.S.S.R. and French Loans and Interest thereon against Machinery furnished to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform.	3900	850	830	800	780	640	
		t	Settlement of other Miscellaneous Instalments and Interest thereon	3504	11	218	836	1000	1439	
			Total	7404	861	1048	1636	1780	2079	

Section	Item	Page	Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
				20–21	21–22	22–23	23–24	24–25	
53	3		Settlement of Installments and Interest on other Loans						
			Liquidation of U.S.S.R. and French Loans and Interest thereon against Machinery furnished to the Industry of Austrian Reform						
	4		Settlement of other Miscellaneous Installments and Interest thereon						
			Total						

SOURCES OF FINANCING INVESTMENTS

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

IV. THE CENTRAL COAL-MEASURE REGION

COALFIELDS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
SOURCES OF FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR
TABLE NO. (2)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item	SOURCES	Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
1		The Plan's Share at 50% from Income Tax on Oil Companies	425000	85000	85000	85000	85000	85000	
2		The Plan's Share from other Mineral Wealth Resources (Appendix No. 2 A)	6000	—	—	—	2000	4000	
3		Recovery of Loans granted to Government Establishments and Organizations (Appendix No. 2 B)	3013	1177	477	460	435	464	
4		Interest on Loans granted to Government Establishments and Organizations (Appendix No. 2 C)	81	13	30	15	13	10	
5		Participation of Government Establishments and Organizations in financing the Plan (Appendix No. 2 D)	3500	850	850	600	600	600	
6		The Plan's Share from the profits of Establishments, Organizations and affiliated Enterprises (Appendix No. 2 E).	11350	2220	2270	2270	2270	2320	
7		Recovery of amounts spent from the Development Budgets to Establishments, Organizations and affiliated Enterprises (Appendix No. 2 F)	5500	1900	900	900	900	900	
8		50 % of reserves (Allocations) of Annual Capital Consumption for Establishments, State Organizations and affiliated Enterprises (Appendix No. 2 G)	7500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	

(Carried Forward)

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
SOURCES OF FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR.
TABLE NO. (2)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item	SOURCES	Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
9		Participation of Establishments, State Organizations and Affiliated Enterprises in financing their projects in the Central Plan (Appendix No. 2 H)	4457	1870	1637	375	325	250	
10		Domestic Loans (Appendix No. 2 I)	10000	5000	5000	—	—	—	
11		Foreign Loans (Appendix No. 2 J)	60000	16900	15500	11950	9850	5800	
12		Other Sources (Appendix No. 2 K)	500	100	100	100	100	100	
		GRAND TOTAL	536901	116530	113264	103170	102993	100944	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

PLAN'S SHARE FROM OTHER MINERAL WEALTH RESOURCES

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2A)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
2	1	Oil Refinery in Basrah	6000	—	—	—	2000	4000	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
RECOVERY OF LOANS GRANTED TO GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 B)

(Diuars)

No.	Item	Government Establishments & Organizations	Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
			ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	
3	1	Cooperative Bank (First)	33334	16667	16667	—	—	—	
	2	Cooperative Bank (Second)	75000	25000	25000	25000	—	—	
	3	Agricultural Bank (First)	125000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	
	4	Agricultural Bank (Second)	175000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	
	5	Agricultural Bank (Third)	250000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	
	6	Agricultural Bank (Fourth)	125000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	
	7	Estate Bank (First)	800000	800000	—	—	—	—	
	8	Estate Bank (Second)	1000000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	
	9	Iraqi Airways Company	29500	—	—	—	—	29500	
	10	Public Passenger Transport Service	400000	—	100000	100000	100000	100000	
		Total	3012834	1176667	476667	460000	435000	464500	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
INTEREST ON LOANS GRANTED TO GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX (2C)

(Dinars)

No.	Item	Government Establishments & Organizations	Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
			ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	
4	1	Cooperative Bank (First)	1000	667	333	—	—	—	
	2	Cooperative Bank (Second)	3000	1500	1000	500	—	—	
	3	Agricultural Bank (First)	5000	1500	1250	1000	750	500	
	4	Agricultural Bank (Second)	10500	2800	2450	2100	1750	1400	
	5	Agricultural Bank (Third)	17500	4500	4000	3500	3000	2500	
	6	Agricultural Bank (Fourth)	10000	2500	2250	2000	1750	1500	
	7	Public Passenger Transport Service.	34250	—	18500	6250	5250	4250	
		Total	81250	13467	29783	15350	12500	10150	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND
ORGANIZATIONS IN FINANCING THE PLAN
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 D)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
5	1	Government Oil Refineries Administration	3000	600	600	600	600	600	
	2	National Electricity Administration	500	250	250	—	—	—	Amounts due by these Organizations during the previous Plan but not yet settled.
		Total	3500	850	850	600	600	600	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
SHARE OF THE PLAN FROM PROFITS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATED ENTERPRISES AS PER PARA (1) OF ARTICLE TEN OF THIS LAW
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 E)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
6	1	State Organization of Agricultural Development	250	—	50	50	50	100	
	2	State Organization of Industry	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
	3	State Organization of Trade	3000	600	600	600	600	600	
	4	State Organization of Insurance	750	150	150	150	150	150	
	5	National Electricity Administration	1000	200	200	200	200	200	
	6	State Organization of Banks	1000	200	200	200	200	200	
	7	State Organization of Grains	250	50	50	50	50	50	
	8	Other Establishments and Organizations	100	20	20	20	20	20	
		Total	11350	2220	2270	2270	2270	2320	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS SPENT OUT OF THE DEVELOPMENT BUDGETS TO ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATED ENTERPRISES AS PER PARA (2) OF ARTICLE TEN OF THIS LAW

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 F)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
7	1	State Organization of Industry and affiliated Enterprises	2500	500	500	500	500	500	Exclusive of amounts due for payment during the Fiscal Year 1969/1970
	2	National Electricity Administration and affiliated Enterprises	3000	1400	400	400	400	400	including an amount of ID. 933,239 due for payment during the Fiscal Year 1969/1970.
	3	Other Establishments and Organizations	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	5500	1900	900	900	900	900	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
PLAN'S SOURCES OF FINANCE AMOUNTING TO 50 % OF CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCES IN THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY, THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY ADMINISTRATION AND AFFILIATED ENTERPRISES AS PER PARA (3) OF ARTICLE TEN OF THIS LAW
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 G)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
8	1	State Organization of Industry and affiliated Enterprises	2500	500	500	500	500	500	
	2	National Electricity Administration and affiliated Enterprises	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		Total	**7500**	**1500**	**1500**	**1500**	**1500**	**1500**	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)
PARTICIPATION OF SOME ESTABLISHMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATED ENTERPRISES IN FINANCING THEIR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE CENTRAL PLAN

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2H)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
9	1	Iraqi Port Administration	1707	870	637	125	75	—	
	2	The Government Spinning and Weaving Administration in Mosul — to finance part of the Project of the Expansion of the Factory	1500	750	750	—	—	—	
	3	Grain Board — to finance part of New Silos Project	1250	250	250	250	250	250	
		Total	4457	1870	1637	375	325	250	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

DOMESTIC LOANS

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (21)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
10	1	Production Loan	10000	5000	5000	—	—	—	Covering four payments, 1st and 2nd payment during the first year of the Plan, and 3rd and 4th payment during the second year of the Plan.
		Total	10000	5000	5000	—	—	—	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

FOREIGN LOANS

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 J)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
		Contracted Loans							
	1	U. S. S. R. Loan	8300	2800	3500	2000	—	—	
	2	Export—Import Bank Loan (Power Stations)	500	500	—	—	—	—	
	3	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Loan (Roads)	750	300	450	—	—	—	
	4	Italian Loan (Impianti — Amara Sugar)	2800	2800	—	—	—	—	
	5	Japanese Loan (Mitsubishi — Fertilizers)	2500	2000	500	—	—	—	
	6	A portion of the German Democratic Republic's Loan (Electrical Sets and Railway Wagons)	2850	1050	1300	500	—	—	
	7	Polish Loan (Mosul Sugar)	2100	1500	400	200	—	—	
	8	Czechoslovakian Loan (Basrah Refinery)	10000	5000	5000	—	—	—	
		Total	29800	15950	11150	2700	—	—	
		Available Loans							
	9	U.S.S.R. Loan (Rawa Dam)	5000	—	—	1000	2000	2000	
	10	Bulgarian Loan (Government Farms)	1000	300	350	350	—	—	
	11	A portion of the German Democratic Republic's Loan	21150	650	3450	6900	6850	3300	
	12	New Loans	3050	—	550	1000	1000	500	
		Total	30200	950	4350	9250	9850	5800	
		GRAND TOTAL	60000	16900	15500	11950	9850	5800	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCE

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 K)

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	70—71	71—72	72—73	73—74	74—75	Remarks
12	1	Revenue accruing from the sale of tender documents and some of the Plan's possessions.	500	100	100	100	100	100	

INVESTMENTS OF THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC SECTOR

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

INVESTMENTS IN THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC SECTOR

TABLE NO. (3)

(Thousand Dinars)

Sector	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
First — Agriculture (Appendix 3 A)	8000
Second — Industry, Mining and Electricity (Appendix 3 B)	212000
Third — Transport and Communication (Appendix 3 C)	54290
Fourth — Buildings and Services (Appendix 3 D)	47500
GRAND TOTAL	321790

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS IN THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 A)

First — Agricultural Sector

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Organization	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	State Organization of Agricultural Development and affiliated Enterprises	8000
	Total Investments of the Self-Financed Agricultural Public Sector	8000

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS OF THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATIONS

Second — Industrial Sector TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B) (Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Organization	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	National Oil Co. and National Minerals Co. Projects	156500	152250
2	Iraqi Ports Administration Industrial Projects	1200	1200
3	Iraqi Dates Administration Projects	2480	2325
4	State Organization of Grains Projects	1000	1000
5	National Electricity Administration Projects	2500	2500
6	State Organization of Industry Projects	23630	23630
7	Oil Administrations Projects	30390	29095
	Total Self-Financed Investments of the Public Industrial Sector	217700	212000

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS OF THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B)

(Thousand Dinars)

Second — Industrial Sector

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
a		Mining and Quarrying			
	1	Development of Salt Pans in Fao and Um Qasr	Iraqi Ports Administration	1200	1200
	2	Samawa Salt Pan	State Organization of Industry	100	100
	3	Crude Oil, Sulphur and Phosphate	National Oil and National Minerals Companies	156500	152250
		Total Mining and Quarrying		157800	153550
b		Chemical Industries:			
	1	Kufa Plastic Granule Factory	State Organization of Industry	50	50
	2	Bicycle Rubber Tyre and Tube Factory in Kufa	"	150	150
	3	Manufacture of Concentrated Extracts for Soft Drinks	"	200	200
		Total Chemical Industries Investments		400	400

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Second — Industrial Sector

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
c		Construction Material Industries			
	1	Expansion of Brick Factory in Shamiya	State Organization of Industry	350	350
	2	Cement Factory in Kufa	"	3000	3000
	3	Asbestos Pipes Factory	"	450	450
	4	Concrete Blocks Factory in Badoosh Cement Factory	"	100	100
	5	Samawa/Um Qasr Cement Factory	"	5500	5500
		Total Construction Material Industries Investments		9400	9400
d		Food Industries			
	1	Bakery Projects	State Organization of Grains	1000	1000
	2	Dates Delivery Centre in Qurna	Ministry of Economy	160	150
	3	Dates Delivery and Packing Centre at Abu Al-Khaseeb	"	180	145
	4	Dates Delivery and Packing Centre at Seeba	"	170	165

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Second — Industrial Sector

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
d	5	Dates Collection and Packing Centre at Hartha	Ministry of Economy	170	165
	6	Dates Storage Cold Stores	"	700	650
	7	Refined Date-Syrup Factory	"	650	600
	8	Animal Fodder Factory	"	450	450
	9	Vegetable Oil Extraction Factory at Amara	State Organization of Industry	1300	1300
	10	Tomato Paste and Fruit Juice Factory at Mosul	"	300	300
	11	Grape Juice and Wine Factory at Duhok	"	200	200
	12	Tomato Paste Factory at Dor	"	280	280
	13	Tomato Paste and Fruit Juice Factory at Baquba	"	280	280
	14	Tomato Paste Factory at Na'maniya	"	280	280
		Total Foodstuffs Industries Investments		6120	5965

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B)

Second — Industrial Sector

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
e		Spinning and Weaving Projects			
	1	Expansion and Development of the Iraqi Spinning and Weaving Company	State Organization of Industry	1000	1000
	2	Expansion of the Carpet Company's Factory	,,	290	290
	3	Fatah Pasha's Woollen Spinning and Weaving Factory — Baghdad — Taji	,,	2500	2500
	4	Jute Factory at Suwaira	,,	1250	1250
	5	Expansion of Knitting Factory at Kut	,,	500	500
		Total Spinning and Weaving Industries Investments	,,	5540	5540
		Other Projects			
f	1	Cigarette Factory at Arbil	,,	2000	2000
	2	Expansion and Development of Leather Industries Company	,,	200	200
	3	Tractor Assembly Project	,,	250	250
	4	Lorry Assembly Project	,,	500	500
	5	Water Pumps Factory	,,	100	100
	6	Spiral Pipes Factory	,,	2500	2500
	7	Extension of Electricity to the New Industrial Projects	National Electricity Administration	2500	2500
		Total Investments of Other Projects		8050	8050

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Second — Industrial Sector

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
g		Oil and Gas Projects			
	1	Daura Refinery Expansions :			
		a) Petrol Refining Unit	Ministry of Oil and Minerals	3000	3000
		b) Alkyl Benzine Unit	"	1000	1000
		c) Water Treatment of Gas Oil	"	750	450
		d) Expansion of Kerosene Section	"	500	500
		e) Increasing Pumping Capacity of K 2 Pipe line	"	700	700
		f) Increasing Pumping Capacity of Khanaqin — Daura Crude Oil Pipeline	"	200	200
		g) Other Expansions	"	120	120
		Total Daura Refinery Expansions		6270	5970
	2	Sulphur Extraction Plant Expansion at Kirkuk :			
		Sulphur Grinding and Filling Unit	"	200	200
		Pipeline between Producing Units and Kirkuk	"	100	100
		Total Sulphur Extraction Plant Expansions at Kirkuk		300	300

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Second — Industrial Sector

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 B)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
3	Basrah Refinery Expansion :	Ministry of Oil and Minerals		
	a) Extraction Unit of Aviation Fuel	"	1000	1000
	b) Grease Unit	"	7000	6300
	Total Basrah Refinery Expansion		8000	7300
4	Gas Transportation from Baiji to Mashrak	"	1500	1500
5	Provision of Dibbis Electric Power Station with Natural Gas	"	250	250
6	Erection of Petrol Filling Stations in all parts of Iraq	"	3000	3000
7	Erection of Depots in all parts of Iraq	"	1670	1670
8	New Karkh Depot	"	1000	1000
9	Zafaraniya Depot	"	2000	1900
10	Oil Equipment Factory Expansion	"	70	70
11	Pipelines for Oil Products Transportation	"	4500	4500
12	Mosul — Wadi Hajar Pipeline	"	200	200
13	Liquid Gas Distribution Projects in all parts of Iraq	"	1630	1435
	Total Oil and Gas Projects Investment		30390	29095
	Total Self-Financed Industrial Sector Investments		217700	212000

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS OF THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATIONS

Third — Transport and Communication Sector

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration Projects	750	750
2	Marine Transport Company Projects	49625	25875
3	Iraqi Ports Administration Projects	27665	27665
	Total Self-Financed Public Transport and Communication Sector Investments	**78040**	**54290**

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

Third — Transport and Communication Sector

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1		Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration		
	1	Telex System Project for Iraq — Internal and External	750	750
		Total Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration Investments	750	750
2		The Iraqi Maritime Transport Company		
	1	Construction of Four New Cargo Vessels of 13500 Tons Capacity	5625	5625
	2	Crude Oil Tankers	40000	16250
	3	Purchase of Small Vessels and Tugs	4000	4000
		Total Investments of the Iraqi Maritime Transport Company	49625	25875

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

Third — Transport and Communication Sector

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
3		Iraqi Ports Administration		
	1	Construction of 1000 Labour Residential Buildings	1300	1300
	2	Construction of 100 Officials' Residential Buildings	250	250
	3	Expansion of the Administration's Offices	100	100
	4	Construction of 10 Schools in the Ports' Areas	300	300
	5	Construction of Brick Kiln	30	30
	6	Purchase and Installation of Sheds and Stores	200	200
	7	Pavement of Streets in Um Qasr and other areas of the Administration	500	500
	8	Toursim Projects in Sindbad Island	250	250
	9	Quarantine Quarters in Fao	80	80
	10	Construction of Wharf 1, 10, 11 at Ma'qal (1)	2200	2200
	11	Construction of Wharf 4, 5, 6 at Um Qasr (1)	4000	4000
	12	Construction of Wharf for Exporting Sulphur at Um Qasr	900	900
	13	Construction of a Wharf for Exporting Salt at Um Qasr or Fao	750	750

(1) Financed out of Loans advanced by Friendly Countries.

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

(Thousand Dinars)

Third — Transport and Communication Sector

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
3		Iraqi Ports Administration (Continued)		
	14	Dredging Shatt Al-Arab, Basrah	150	150
	15	Dredging Um Qasr River and Placing Navigation Signs	400	400
	16	Installations and means of Civil Defence	75	75
	17	Expansion of Saihan Water Purification Project	100	100
	18	Extension of Saihan-Fao Pipeline	350	350
	19	Ma'qal Water Project	300	300
	20	Expansion of Shaiba Water Project and Extension of New Water Pipe	200	200
	21	Purchase of Electric Wharf Cranes	700	700
	22	Expansion of Electricity Networks	250	250
	23	Machinery, Equipment and other necessary Electrical Appliances	100	100
	24	Cold Storages	250	250
	25	Laundry Plant	30	30
	26	Shipbuilding Dockyard(1)	4000	4000
	27	Acetylene Gas Plant	60	60
	28	Expansion of Marine Engineering Factory	250	250
	29	Various Means of Transport and Construction Equipment	400	400
	30	Expansion of Ajnadeen Floating Dockyard	350	350
	31	Two 1000 HP Tug Boats	300	300

(1) Financed out of Loans advanced by Friendly Countries.

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

Third — Transport and Communication Sector

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
3		Iraqi Ports Administration **(Continued)**		
	32	Construction of ten Boats for rendering various services in the Administration's Workshops	60	60
	33	Marine Navigation Signs	250	250
	34	Construction of five Ferry Boats and Tugs in the Administration's Workshops	100	100
	35	Floating Crane 350-1000 Tons	1750	1750
	36	Dredger 3000 cubic metres capacity	500	500
	37	Purchase of Boats and Equipment for Marine Survey	450	450
	38	Construction of Dyke to Protect Navigation Canals	1500	1500
	39	Mechanical Cranes	250	250
	40	Electronic Computer	150	150
	41	Miscellaneous Wireless Equipment	250	250
	42	Water Level Gauging Instruments	50	50
	43	Airport Equipment	150	150
	44	Telephone Exchanges	50	50
	45	Improvement of Automatic Wireless Telephones	80	80
	46	Navigation Control T.V. Equipment	50	50
	47	Construction of Wharf at Um Qasr for Cement Exportation	900	900
	48	Development of Free Zone and Participation in Industrial Projects therein	2000	2000
		Total Iraqi Ports Administration Investments.	27665	27665

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970—1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS OF THE SELF-FINANCED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 A)

Fourth — Buildings and Services Sector

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Organization	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	Sewerage Administration	2000
2	Baghdad Water Supply Administration	4750
3	Amanat Al-Asima	4000
4	Municipalities excluding Amanat Al-Asima	3500
5	Universities	2500
6	Health Organizations	4000
7	Labour Investments Organization	7000
8	Local Administrations, Summer Resorts, Toursim, Trade, Insurance, Banks, Social Security and Other Organizations	19750
	Total Self-Financed Public Buildings and Services Investments	47500

EXPLANATORY NOTE

ON

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970—1974

EXPLANATORY NOTE
FOR THE
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970—1974

Introductory

The Constitution of 17th July 1968, in its first and second chapters, has proclaimed the general principles which have to be pursued by the society in its march along the path of economic and social development that ensures welfare and prosperity for the masses of citizens. For, in its first article, the Constitution has stipulated that "the Republic of Iraq is a popular democratic State, drawing the origin of its democracy and popularity from its Arab heritage and from the spirit of Islam". The Constitution has also elucidated, in its second chapter, the basic foundations for the Iraqi society since it asserted that social solidarity and the family constitute the foundation of society, that the State guarantees social security services and ensures equality of opportunities, that work is a right and an honour for every able citizen, and that those serving in public posts are entrusted with the service of the people.

The Constitution has likewise brought to the fore the basic features and the objectives of the Iraqi economic system, for it has asserted that this system aims at achieving socialism by adopting comprehensive planning as a method of uplifting the national economy and by enforcing social justice which interdicts any form of exploitation, so that utilization of capital in the service of the national economy may not run counter to the general welfare of the people. Hence this would be a planned economy wherein both public and private sector cooperate in the realization of economic and social development in order to attain the objectives of sufficiency in production and justice in distribution.

The Constitution has also proclaimed that "the natural riches are the property of the State and that it is the State that ensures their proper utilization", that public funds are sacred and their safeguard a duty, that private property is protected and its social function regulated by law, and that it cannot be wrested unless for public benefit and against an equitable compensation in accordance with the law. The Constitution has also stipulated that the law establish the maximum regarding agricultural holdings - excess of which would devolve to the State without compensation - and that the State encourages the cooperative movement and takes care of its establishments.

Therefore the characteristics of the new national development policy — whose general principles have been formulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq — require creation of a radical change in the economic and social structure — a change that would lead to the growth and advancement of society under an economic system that strives to achieve sufficiency and justice within the framework of unity, liberty and socialism.

The lofty principles proclaimed by the Iraqi Constitution require, of necessity, the adoption of the technique of comprehensive planning which constitutes a scientific, practical and humanitarian means for the proper exploitation of economic resources. They consequently require consolidation of the present planning agencies in order to enable them to perform their tasks in the formulation of development plans and coordination of economic and social policies. They also require consolidation of the implementation agencies and raising of the standard of efficiency of their personnel so that they may be able to implement the investments specified in the Plan in accordance with the prescribed time-phasing and with a view to attaining the final objectives of national development.

An important fact is hence revealed, viz. that the responsibility of planning has to be shouldered by all citizens — whether in respect to preparation, implementation, or follow-up — because success of planning and soundness of implementation depend on the positive participation of the central planning agency on the one hand, and the various institutions in the

State and the individuals working at different levels therein, on the other hand. This participation is essential for successful efforts in conducting the Plan towards its desired objectives; since the individuals' right to participate in Plan preparation is countered by their responsibility for its implementation and for realization of its objectives to the full.

First: Evaluation of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969

The Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969 has assumed that the rate of annual increase in population is 2% and that this increase does not lead to any problem so long as there are vast areas of arable land as well as vast possibilities of industrialization. However, the annual compound rate of population growth during the years of that Plan reached 3.25% on the average, and the rate of increase during the Plan years, by comparison with the base year 1964/1965, reached 17.32%. This large increase in the size of population is attributed to the fact that birth rates remained at their high level while death rates continued on a downward trend as a result of increased health care and widespread medical services.

It was decided in the Plan to achieve two main objectives : first, achievement of a noticeable rise in the standard of living through increase of the rate of economic growth and securement of a reasonable degree of economic stability; second, re-equilibration of the Iraqi economic structure in order to bring about increased diversification of domestic product and comparative reduction of dependence on oil revenues as a source of foreign currency — together with the great increase in agricultural and industrial production that this would entail in order to increase non-oil exports and to substitute increased domestic production for extensive imports. In fulfilment of these two main objectives, and in the light of the national economy's capacity for growth, it was decided that the Plan's aim should be the realization during its five years of an increase in national income equivalent to growth at a compound annual growth rate of at least 8%, after taking the saving and investment capacity into account. In view of the fact that growth of oil production is not subject to investment decisions alone, and that non-commodity sectors respond to the activities in the main commodity sectors, it was decided in the Plan that the commodity sectors as a whole should grow at an annual compound growth rate of 9.4% : the industrial sector at an annual rate of 12%, the construction sector at an annual rate of 8%, the agricultural sector at an annual rate of 7.5%, and the electricity sector at an annual rate of 20% owing to the increasing demand for electricity — whether for consumption or for production purposes. As for the non-commodity sectors, it was decided in the Plan that the transport and communication sector should grow at an annual rate of 6%, the trade sector at a rate of 5.7%, the finance sector at a rate of 10%, the public administration and the defence sector at a rate of 8%, the ownership of dwellings sector at a rate of 2.5%, and the services sector (including health and education) at a rate of 8.3%.

1. Development of the National Economy

We shall first follow up the development of national economy, with its aggregate economic variables, and the impact of this development on the standard of living and the level of income, on investment, consumption and saving, on foreign transactions, and on utilization of available resources. We shall then follow up the development which was realized at sectoral level during the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969.

a) Development of the Standard of Living

In respect to raising the standard of living as a basic aim of the Plan, the average income per capita and per family registered a marked increase during the Plan years, since per capita income rose from 75.9 Dinars during the base year 64/1965 to 89.8 Dinars during the fifth year 69/1970 — an increase of 18.31% as against 18.28% for the average family income. However, despite the rise in the average per capita and family incomes at such a rate, the Plan aimed at raising the per capita national output from 81.8 Dinars in 1964 to 108.9 Dinars in 1969, whereas actual achievement was an increase of that average from 81.2 Dinars in 1964 to 90.1 Dinars in 1969 at 1964 constant prices, i.e. about 82.73% of the envisaged

objective. Nevertheless the actual increase in per capita and average family incomes, though short of the Plan target, is a reflection of the growth of national economy such as would ensure an increase of income at rates exceeding those of population growth. This is shown in the following table :

Table No. 1
Growth of Per Capita and Average Family Income
1964—1969 (at current prices)

Variables	Base Year 1964	Fifth Year 1969	Rate of Increase Over Base Year %
Gross National Product (in million dinars)	637.5	879.5	37.96
National Income (in million dinars)	595.8	826.8	38.77
Population	7846536	9205185	17.32
Number of Families	1569307	1841037	17.32
National Output Per Capita (in dinars)	81.2	95.5	17.61
Per Capita Income (in dinars)	75.9	89.8	18.31
Average Family Income (in dinars)	379.7	449.1	18.28

b) Results of the Follow-up of National Income

The Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 aimed at an increase in national income that would be equal to the increase achieved by a compound rate of growth of 8% per annum. However, the actual achieved increase in national income (net national product at factor cost) fell very much short of the Plan's target. National income (at current prices) increased from 595.8 million Dinars in 1964 to 826.8 million Dinars in 1969 — an increase of about 231.0 million Dinars, an average annual increase of about 46.2 million Dinars, and a compound rate of income growth of 6.8% per annum.

To obtain the National Income figure (net National Product at factor cost) the net factor income from abroad was excluded from the gross domestic product in order to arrive at the figure of gross national product at market prices. Net indirect taxes were then excluded from this figure in order to arrive at the gross national product figure at factor cost, and provisions for the consumption of fixed capital were excluded from the latter in order to arrive at the national income figure. From this figure it was possible to arrive at the figure of personal income and of disposable income. It is to be noted that the personal income has risen at a compound growth rate of 7.4% per annum, and the disposable income at a compound growth rate of 8.2% annually, as shown in the following table :

Table No. 2

Gross Domestic Product (at market price), Personal Income, and Disposable Income

(at Current Prices)

1964 — 1969

	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969
1. Gross domestic product at market price	804.5	877.0	940.6	942.2	1056.1	1121.3
2. Net Factor Income from abroad	— 123.7	— 129.6	— 137.7	— 122.6	— 156.8	— 159.4
3. Gross National Product at market price	680.8	747.4	802.9	819.6	899.3	961.9
4. Less Indirect Taxes (net)	43.3	46.0	52.4	59.5	66.4	82.4
5. Gross National Product (at factor cost)	637.5	701.4	750.5	760.1	832.9	879.5
6. Less Provisions for the consumption of fixed capital	41.7	42.1	45.0	45.3	50.0	52.7
7. Net National Product at factor cost = National Income	595.8	659.3	705.5	714.8	782.9	826.8
8. Less (savings of business sector + direct taxes of business sector + Government income from property) plus net current transfers from the Government and from abroad	195.0	177.8	181.6	215.3	246.1	254.1
9. Personal income	400.8	481.5	523.9	499.5	536.8	572.7
10. Less : Current Transfers to the Government (including taxes on the household sector)	27.3	32.6	34.7	31.2	30.1	19.3
11. Disposable income	373.5	448.9	489.2	468.3	506.7	553.4
12. Private Consumption expenditure	350.4	429.1	472.4	446.9	455.4	511.6
13. Household savings (including the unincorporated business sector)	23.1	19.8	16.8	21.4	51.3	41.8

Analysing the Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, which rose from 804.5 million Dinars (at current prices) in 1964 to 1121.3 million Dinars in 1969 — as previously stated — we find that private consumption expenditure rose from 350.4 million Dinars in 1964 to 511.6 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of about 161.2 million Dinars during the period, an average annual increase of 32.2 million Dinars, and a rate of increase amounting to an average of 9.2% annually; whereas the increase was estimated at a merely 5.5% in the Plan. The ratio of private consumption to gross domestic product amounted to 43.6% in 1964 and rose to 45.6% in 1969. As for government consumption expenditure, it rose from 169.5 million Dinars in 1964 to 251.6 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 82.1 million Dinars during the period under review, an average annual increase of 16.4 million Dinars, and an annual rate of increase of 9.7% on the average. The ratio of government consumption to gross domestic product rose from 21.1 % in 1964 to 22.4% in 1969, whereas it was aimed that the increase would be confined to 8 % annually — which is a better result than that achieved in respect to private consumption even though the rate of increase in government consumption was bigger than that of national income, contrary to the envisaged aim of making both keep pace with each other. As for gross domestic fixed capital formation, it rose from 147.6 million Dinars in 1964 to 159.0 million Dinars in 1969, an increase of 11.4 million Dinars during the period and an average annual increase of 2.3 million Dinars. The rate of capital formation actually realised in the national economy, compared with gross domestic product at market price, dropped from 18.3% in 1964 to 14.2% in 1969 — as shown in the following table :

TABLE NO. 3
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1964 — 1969
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(In Million Dinars)

	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
1. Private consumption expenditure	350.4	429.1	472.4	446.9	455.4	511.6
2. Government consumption expenditure	169.5	177.2	180.1	202.5	233.8	251.6
3. Gross domestic fixed capital formation	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0
4. Exports of goods and services	324.9	344.6	364.4	326.1	404.4	407.5
5. Less imports of goods and services	187.9	205.3	221.0	183.2	191.7	208.4
Expenditure on gross domestic product (at market prices)	804.5	877.0	940.6	942.2	1056.1	1121.3
6. Net factor income from abroad	- 123.7	- 129.6	- 137.7	- 122.6	- 156.8	- 159.4
7. Less indirect taxes / 8. Plus subsidies	43.3	46.0	52.4	59.5	66.4	82.4
9. Less provisions for the consumption of fixed capital	41.7	42.1	45.0	45.3	50.0	52.7
Net National Product at factor cost = National Income	595.8	659.3	705.5	714.8	782.9	826.8

c) Results of the Follow-up of Development of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (Gross Value of Implemented Investments)

Gross domestic fixed capital formation was financed out of two main sources: Allowances for the consumption of fixed capital and domestic savings in the government sector, business sector, and household sector (comprising the unincorporated business sector). If account is taken of the fact that a surplus on current account of the balance of payment was realized during the Plan period and that this surplus is not to be looked upon as a source of financing gross domestic fixed capital formation (being considered as saving as well as current investment which may finance capital and not transactions with the rest of the world) it was excluded from the total allowances for the consumption of fixed capital plus net domestic savings, in the way of indicating sources of financing Gross Domestic Capital Formation.

The following table shows that savings in the government sector contributed by a ratio varying between 25.9% in 1964 and 25.5% in 1969, and that the business sector savings contributed by ratios varying between 40.0% in 1964 and 41.2% in 1969 in the financing of gross domestic fixed capital formation; while the rate of contribution of the household sector (comprising the unincorporated business sector) varied between 15.7% in 1964 and 26.3% in 1969 :

TABLE NO. 4

THE FINANCING OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(In Million Dinars)

	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
1. Provision for the Consumption of Fixed Capital	41.7	42.1	45.0	45.3	50.0	52.7
2. Savings	120.4	99.3	105.5	129.9	161.7	147.8
a) Government Sector	38.2	45.7	38.1	52.1	48.8	40.5
b) Business Sector	59.1	33.8	50.6	56.4	61.6	65.5
c) Household and Unincorporated Business Sector	23.1	19.8	16.8	21.4	51.3	41.8
3. Current Account Deficit*	—14.5	—10.0	—5.8	—25.3	—57.5	—41.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0

* (—) Represents the surplus on the current account of external transactions.

The preceding table shows that the Provisions for the Consumption of Fixed Capital rose by 26.4% in 1969 over the 1964 base year figure, while net domestic savings rose by 22.8% and by an average annual increase of 4.56%. However, its ratio to gross domestic product dropped from 20.1% in 1964 to 17.9% in 1969. This represents a relative decrease in investment appropriations.

Distribution of gross domestic fixed capital formation between the public and the private sectors is shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 5

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR 1964 — 1969
(At Current Prices)

(In Million Dinars)

YEAR	PUBLIC SECTOR				Private Sector		Grand Total
	Capital formation (ordinary budget & local administration)	Capital formation from Plan allocations and public business sector's resources	Total				
			Value	Percentage %	Value	Percentage %	
1957 — 1963			403.5	50.2	400.5	49.8	804.0
1964	10.4	82.7	93.1	63.1	54.5	36.9	147.6
1965	11.7	58.9	70.6	53.7	60.8	46.4	131.4
1966	12.5	66.7	79.2	54.7	65.5	45.3	144.7
1967	14.9	78.5	93.4	62.3	56.5	37.7	149.9
1968	15.7	74.6	90.3	58.6	63.9	41.4	154.2
1969	17.1	74.3	91.4	57.5	67.6	42.5	159.0
GRAND TOTAL	71.9	353.0	424.9	57.5	314.3	42.5	739.2

The preceding table indicates the growing relative importance of the public sector in Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, since this sector's contribution thereto reached 57.5% during the period 1965—1969 as against 50.2% during the period 1957/1963. This was precisely the aim of the nationalization resolutions issued in 1964 which achieved expansion of the public sector — expansion that enables it to carry out its role in the development process. The Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 thus contributed to gross domestic fired capital formation from its own resources and those of the public business sector, a major percentage of the public sector's total contribution since it amounted to 353.0 million Dinars during the Plan years.

The preceding table also indicates that gross domestic fixed capital formation in both public and private sectors amounted to 147.6 million Dinars in 1964, i.e. 18.3% of gross domestic product at current prices, and rose to 159.0 million Dinars in 1969; but its ratio to gross domestic product dropped to 14.2%. The table likewise shows the cumulative picture of gross domestic fixed capital formation for it amounted to 424.9 million Dinars in the public sector as against 314.3 million Dinars in the private sector during the period of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969. Gross domestic fixed capital formation in both public and private sectors thus reached about 739.2 million Dinars during the Plan Years. During the same period, the State contributed an amount of 71.9 million Dinars to gross domestic fixed capital formation in the public administration and government services sector.

As for distribution of gross domestic fixed capital formation by economic activity, the available preliminary data indicate that, in 1964, it centred on the public administration and services sector, followed next by the manufacturing sector, the transport and communication sector, and the ownership of dwellings sector; gross domestic fixed capital formation in those four sectors reached 127.1 million Dinars, i.e. 86.1% of gross domestic fixed capital formation in all economic sectors. While manufacturing industry's share in 1964 was 18.3% of gross domestic fixed capital formation, it rose to 22.6% in 1969. Agriculture's share was 7.7% and 11.0% respectively during those two years. In 1969, gross domestic fixed capital formation centred on the manufacturing sector, followed next by the public administration and the services sector. The relative share of the ownership of dwellings sector rose to 18.8% in 1969 as against 16.9% in 1964. Therefore, gross domestic fixed capital formation in those three sectors amounted to 97.9 million Dinars, i.e. 61.6% of gross domestic fixed capital formation in all economic sectors. The public administration and the services sector reverted to second position as regards relative importance of its share in gross domestic fixed capital formation; it was 20.2% in 1969 as against 33.8% in 1964 — as shown in the following **Table:**

TABLE NO. 6

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(At Current Prices) 1964 — 1969

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
Agriculture	11.3	11.0	13.9	18.4	20.7	17.5
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	27.0	26.4	36.4	33.5	34.8	35.9
Construction	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Electricity. Gas and Water	1.4	7.0	5.2	16.6	10.5	10.8
Transport and Communication	25.2	20.1	23.0	19.6	17.6	22.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.3
Banking and Insurance	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7
Ownership of Dwellings	25.0	27.1	29.1	24.1	29.0	29.9
Public Administration and Services	49.9	29.7	27.6	28.8	31.2	32.1
Total	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0

As regards the composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of investment, the available preliminary data indicate that the relative importance of investment in buildings dwindled from 40.7% of gross domestic fixed capital formation in 1964 to 31.3% in 1969 owing to the great decrease in investment in non-residential buildings, while relative importance of investment in machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixtures rose from 17.2 % in 1964 to 25.8 % in 1969 as a result of extensive imports of capital goods necessary for economic development, since the value of these imports rose from 25.5 million Dinars in 1964 to 36.2 million Dinars in 1969. The relative importance of investment in transport equipment likewise increased, from 5.4% in 1964 to 8.1% annually, on an average, during the period 1966—1969 in view of the expansion of transport services — whether for passengers or for goods — as shown in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 7

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

By Type Of Investment (At Current Prices) 1964—1969 **(In Million Dinars)**

TYPE OF INVESTMENT	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
1. Buildings :						
a) Dwellings	25.0	27.1	29.1	24.1	29.0	29.9
b) Non-residential Buildings	35.0	19.2	15.5	19.0	19.5	19.9
Total (1)	60.0	46.3	44.6	43.1	48.5	49.8
2. Other constructions and works	54.2	46.2	45.7	55.6	55.5	56.9
3. Machinery and equipment :						
a) Machinery and equipment	23.3	25.9	34.0	35.4	35.4	36.2
b) Furniture and fixtures	2.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9
Total (3)	25.4	29.8	38.3	39.5	40.1	41.1
4. Transport Equipment	8.0	9.1	16.1	11.7	10.1	11.2
GRAND TOTAL	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0

It is worth pointing out that the Plan has assumed a capital-output ratio of 3.6 : 1 (excluding oil). This ratio was considered to be the basis for estimating the value of necessary investment for the realization of an increase in value added amounting to 228.0 million Dinars during the Plan years. In accordance with this coefficient, the volume of the Plan's total investment outlay was estimated at 821.0 million Dinars. Preliminary estimates of the capital output ratio during the period 1965—1969 were 3.1 : 1 (excluding oil) and 2.2 : 1 (including oil).

(d) Development of External Transactions

Results of follow-up of external transactions indicate that the value of exports of goods and services increased from 324.9 million Dinars in 1964 to 407.5 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 82.6 million Dinars during the period, or at the rate of 25.4%. Value of the imports of goods and services increased from 187.9 million Dinars in 1964 to 208.4 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 20.5 million Dinars during the period, or at the rate of 10.9 % — as shown in the following table :

TABLE NO. 8

EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS 1964 — 1969 (At Current Prices)

(In Million Dinars)

	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
1. Exports of goods and services	324.9	344.6	364.4	326.1	404.4	407.5
2. Factor income received from abroad	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.8	3.8
3. Current transfers from the rest of the world	2.3	1.3	1.8	6.0	2.7	2.8
Total Current receipts from the rest of the world	331.0	349.6	370.4	335.7	411.9	414.1
4. Imports of goods and services	187.9	205.3	221.0	183.2	191.7	208.4
5. Factor income paid abroad	127.5	133.3	141.9	126.2	161.6	163.2
6. Current transfers to the rest of the world	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total Current payments to the rest of the world	316.5	339.6	364.6	310.4	354.4	372.6
7. Surplus on Current Account	14.5	10.0	5.8	25.3	57.5	41.5

Follow-up of oil export figures alone reveals that the value of these exports increased from 282.0 million Dinars in 1964 to 347.4 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. value of oil exports represented 86.8% of 1964 exports against 85.3% in 1969. Therefore, reduction of dependence on oil revenues — as one of the general objectives of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969 — was not realized along the desired lines.

(e) Development of Sources and Uses

In the light of the preliminary data that have been provided, the total available sources amounted to 992.4 million Dinars in 1964; it rose to 1329.7 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 337.3 million Dinars during the period, an annual average increase of about 67.5 million Dinars, and an annual rate of increase of about 6.8%. These sources include, in addition to gross domestic products (with its constituents: consumer goods, productive services and capital goods) imports of goods and services.

On the other hand, the uses of these available sources are exemplified in private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross domestic fixed capital formation, and exports of goods and services (including the equivalent of factor income paid abroad).

Increase in private consumption expenditure and in government consumption expenditure led to an increase in final consumption: from 519.9 million Dinars in 1964 to 763.2 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 243.3 million Dinars during the period, an annual average increase of about 48.7 million Dinars, and an annual rate of increase of 9.4% — as shown in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 9
SOURCES AND USES FOR THE YEARS 1964 — 1969
(At Current Prices)

(In Million Dinars)

	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
Sources :						
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	761.2	831.0	888.2	882.7	989.7	1038.9
Indirect Taxes (net)	43.3	46.0	52.4	59.5	66.4	82.4
= Gross Domestic Product at market price	804.5	877.0	940.6	942.2	1056.1	1121.3
+ Imports of goods and services	187.9	205.3	221.0	183.2	191.7	208.4
Total available sources	992.4	1082.3	1161.6	1125.4	1247.8	1329.7
Uses : *						
Private consumption expenditure	350.4	429.1	472.4	446.9	455.4	511.6
Government consumption expenditure	169.5	177.2	180.1	202.5	233.8	251.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0
Exports of goods and services (including the equivalent of factor income paid abroad)	324.9	344.6	364.4	326.1	404.4	407.5
Total uses	992.4	1082.3	1161.6	1125.4	1247.8	1329.7

* Changes in stocks have not been taken into account owing to lack of sufficient data.

The preceding table shows that private consumption expenditure appropriated around 35.3% of total resources available in 1964. However, this rate went up to 38.5 % in 1969. The same applies to government consumption expenditure, for its ratio to total available resources rose from 17.1% in 1964 to 18.9% in 1969. Thus the ratio of final consumption expenditure to total available resources rose from 52.4% in 1964 to 57.4% in 1969. Absolute and relative increase in the volume of final consumption was at the expense of gross domestic fixed capital formation whose ratio to available resources amounted to 14.9% in 1964 and decreased to 12.0% in 1969, and also at the expense of exports of goods and services whose ratio to available resources decreased from 32.7% in 1964 to 30.6% in 1969.

Such an expansion in final consumption expenditure is a reflection of the trend towards higher consumption rates, constituting an economic phenomenon which prevails in several developing countries. This high consumption is naturally at the expense of saving, thus resulting in contraction of investment and subsequently affecting the rates of growth in the various economic sectors.

2. Development of the Economic Sectors

If one proceeds from follow-up of results of the development of the national economy and its aggregate economic variables to follow-up sectoral development in respect to value of production, gross domestic product, employment and wages, one would find out that the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 did not establish any definite objectives except for income and employment leaving out production and wages. It was decided in the Plan that national income should achieve an annual rate of growth of 8% during the Plan period. In order to achieve this target, the commodity sectors as a whole (agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, water and gas, buildings and construction) should grow at a compound rate of 9.4% annually owing to the fact that the anticipated growth of oil production, during the period 1965—1969, would not exceed 6% annually — as previously stated.

As for employment, the Plan aimed at realizing an increase in employment opportunities enabling the employment of 261.5 thousand new workers.

a) Results of the Follow-Up of Value of Production

The available preliminary data indicate that the value of production increased from 1090.4 million Dinars (at current prices) in 1964 to 1517.6 million Dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 427.2 million Dinars during the period, an annual average increase of 85.4 million Dinars, and a compound growth rate of 6.8% annually, as shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 10
DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION, 1965 — 1969
(at Current Prices)

SECTOR	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969	Increase achieved in the5th year over the base year	Rate of increase %	Compound annual growth rate %
Agriculture	168.8	185.7	197.0	205.6	215.8	224.5	55.7	33.0	5.9
Mining and Quarrying	306.0	328.1	346.3	311.5	381.9	387.9	81.9	26.8	4.8
Manufacturing	158.7	166.6	183.6	210.4	216.2	233.5	74.8	47.1	8.0
Electricity, Water and Gas	8.9	11.3	13.9	14.9	17.8	20.5	11.6	130.3	11.5
Building and Construction	48.6	59.4	68.5	66.0	79.9	87.9	39.3	80.9	12.6
Commodity Sectors (Total)	691.0	751.1	809.3	808.4	911.6	954.3	263.3	38.1	6.7
Transport, Communication and Storage	103.6	105.9	109.2	114.4	121.9	127.7	24.1	23.3	4.2
Trade and Finance	64.1	76.5	86.4	86.7	92.7	98.2	34.1	53.2	8.9
Distribution Sectors (Total)	167.7	182.4	195.6	201.1	214.6	225.9	58.2	34.7	6.1
Ownership of Dwellings	20.7	19.9	20.4	21.2	22.2	23.3	2.6	12.6	2.3
Other Services	211.0	221.8	228.1	223.2	298.4	314.1	103.1	48.9	8.2
Services Sectors (Total)	231.7	241.7	248.5	244.4	320.6	337.4	105.7	45.6	7.8
GRAND TOTAL	1090.4	1175.2	1253.4	1253.9	1446.8	1517.6	427.2	39.2	6.8

However, a true picture of the follow-up of the development of production, in the light of the targets established for it in the Plan, should reflect the values of production during the Plan years at constant prices. However, as we have stated, the Plan did not formulate definite production targets. It contended itself with establishing income targets. These targets have therefore been used for attaining the Plan's aim as regards production targets, since by making use of the planned value added and value of actual production in the base year, it was possible to arrive at the value of planned production and, hence, the planned increase in the value of production, as shown in the following table :

TABLE NO. 11

DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION, 1965—1969

(At Constant 1964 Prices)

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	Actual Production, base year, 1964	Production Target the fifth year 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	Planned Increase of Production	Rate of Planned Increase %	Production achieved in 1969 (at Current Prices)	Production achieved in 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	Increase achieved in production, during the Plan period (at 1964 Prices)	Rate of achieved increase of Production %	Ratio of achieved to planned increase in production %
Agriculture	168.8	242.3	73.5	43.5	224.5	211.8	43.0	25.5	58.5
Mining and Quarrying	306.0	409.5	103.5	33.8	387.9	365.9	59.9	19.6	57.9
Manufacturing	158.7	279.6	120.9	76.2	233.5	220.3	61.6	38.8	51.0
Electricity, Water and Gas	8.9	22.0	13.1	147.2	20.5	19.3	10.4	116.9	79.4
Building and Construction	48.6	71.4	22.8	46.9	87.9	82.9	34.3	70.6	150.4
Commodity Sectors (Total)	691.0	1024.8	333.8	48.3	954.3	900.2	209.2	30.3	62.7
Transport, Communication and Storage	103.6	148.7	45.1	43.5	127.7	120.5	16.9	16.3	37.5
Trade and Finance	64.1	91.5	27.4	42.7	98.2	92.6	28.5	44.5	104.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	167.7	240.2	72.5	43.2	225.9	213.1	45.4	27.1	62.6
Ownership of Dwellings	20.7	24.6	3.9	18.8	23.3	22.0	1.3	6.3	33.3
Other services	211.0	319.6	108.6	51.5	314.1	296.3	85.3	40.4	78.5
Services Sectors (Total)	231.7	344.2	112.5	48.6	337.4	318.3	86.6	37.4	77.0
GRAND TOTAL	1090.4	1609.2	518.8	47.6	1517.6	1431.6	341.2	31.3	65.8

Preliminary results of follow-up of Plan target implementation — as shown in the preceding table — indicate that at the end of the Plan period the increase achieved in value of production amounted to 65.8% of the planned increase in production. This means that there was some inadequacy in implementation at the national economy level. As regards sectoral level, all sectors (excluding those of buildings and construction, and trade and finance) have lagged in the implementation of their production targets, at rates varying between 62.5% in the transport and communication sector, 49 % in the manufacturing sector, and 41.5 % in the agricultural sector. We can attribute this inadequancy in implementation to four factors:

By their very nature, some major projects — particularly irrigation and drainage, and land reclamation projects which had been decided in the Plan — do not realize a quick return; in other words their effect on production does not manifest itself despite implementation of the greater part of their investments, a fact which indicates that the "gestation period" of such projects is a relatively long one.

Low level of agricultural productivity constitutes the second factor. This is due to faint propagation of modern technological methods of agricultural production owing to weakness of the agricultural guidance agencies, weakness of the agricultural cooperative agencies, presence of salinity in many agricultural lands, absence of field drainage, ineffectiveness of the agencies responsible for the fight against plant and animal pests and diseases and non-pursuance of a wise fertilization policy that would help to propagate the use of fertilizers and to raise the level of productivity per meshara in the various regions.

The third factor is represented by under-utilization of a part of the productive capacities in many factories belonging to the public or the private sector. Although no accurate data exist as regards the magnitude of idle capacities, or reasons for under-utilization thereof some indicators point to the fact that idle capacities in certain productive units within some activities of the manufacturing sector constitute a noticeable percentage of the productive capacities in many factories belonging to the public or more than one factor, e.g. lack of spare parts, raw materials, or intermediate goods, or lack of technicians, or transport difficulties, or decreased demand for goods.

The fourth factor is delay in full implementation of investment targets — whether at the level of the national economy or at that of the central government sector. For, while the investment expenditure scheduled in the Plan (for both public and private sectors) amounted to 796.0 million Dinars*, assuming 22% as a fixed ratio of investment to income, the value of gross domestic fixed capital formation, realized during the five years of the Plan, amounted to 739.2 million Dinars*, varying between 15.8% and 15.3% of gross domestic product for 1965 and 1969 respectively.

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* Does not comprise international obligations in the Plan's appropriations for the central government sector.

Allowances for the consumption of fixed capital amounted, according to available preliminary data, to 155.9 million Dinars*. Deducting this amount from gross domestic fixed capital formation achieved during the years of the Economic Plan 1965—1969, net domestic fixed capital formation is estimated at 581.0 million Dinars.* Therefore, the rate of implementation of investment targets of the Plan amounts to about 73% only.

At central government sector level, total appropriations for investment expenditure during the Plan years reached 668.1 million Dinars. On the basis of actual expenditure during the first two years, and of revised estimates of expenses during the last three years of the plan, overall expenditure out of these appropriations did not exceed 365.5 million Dinars i.e. the rate of implementation of investment targets in the central government sector does not exceed 54.7%. The rate of implementation would probably have dropped lower, had it not been for the efforts exerted, on the part of all the State agencies, in the implementation of the Investment Programme for the fourth and fifth year of the Plan. By calculating actual expenditure out of the investment appropriations on the basis of "preliminary" March figures for the last three years of the Plan, overall expenditure out of total appropriations amounts to about 293.2 million Dinars only, as shown in the following two tables :

* Excluding oil companies.

TABLE NO. 12

Expenditures of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 on the Basis of "Final" March Figures for 1965 and 1966, and Revised Estimates Figures for 1967, 1968, 1969

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	Total Allocations in the Plan	Actual Expenditures	Percentage %
Agriculture	173.5	56.3	32.4
Industry	187.3	99.5	53.1
Transport and Communication	110.1	66.3	60.3
Buildings and Services	134.7	71.2	52.9
Planning and Follow-up Agencies	2.5	0.3	12.0
Other Projects	60.0	71.9	119.8
Total	668.1	365.5	54.7

TABLE NO. 13

Expenditures of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 on the Basis of "Final" March Figures for 1965 and 1966, and "Preliminary" March Figures for 1967, 1968, 1969*

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	Total Allocations in the Plan	Actual Expenditures
Agriculture	173.5	40.8
Industry	187.3	76.4
Transport and Communication	110.1	51.0
Buildings and Services	134.7	52.8
Planning and Follow-up Agencies	2.5	0.3
Other Projects	60.0	71.9
Total	668.1	293.2

* 1969, up to January

It is quite evident from the above table that, as regards the central government sector, rates of implementation were low in all the economic sectors — the highest rate being in the transport and communication sector, and the lowest in the agricultural sector. In order to complete the implementation picture, results of implementation of investment targets in the central government sector and the rest of the public sector, as well as in the private sector (distributed over the various economic sectors) should be followed up along the following lines:

TABLE NO. 14

Results of Follow-up of Investment Target Implementation in the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	Allocations to Investments		Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	Net Domestic Fixed Capital Formation		Rate of Implementation %
	Value	%		Value	%	
Agriculture	157.0	20.7	81.5	69.6	12.0	44.3
Industry, Mining, Electricity, Water and Gas	215.0	28.4	217.1*	166.9*	28.7	77.6
Construction, Housing, Public Administration, and Services	263.5	34.7	298.9	260.4	44.8	98.8
Transport, Communication and Storage	119.0	15.7	102.4	56.1	9.7	47.1
Trade and Finance	4.0	0.5	37.0	28.0	4.8	700.0
Total (1)	758.5	100.0	736.9*	581.0*	100.0	76.6
Planning and Follow-up Agencies, and other Projects (2)	37.5	Other allocations to Investments (72.2)**				119.8
(1) + (2)	796.0	—		—		73.0
International Obligations	25.0					
GRAND TOTAL	821.0					

* Excluding Oil Companies.

** Investment expenditure, amounting to 72.2 million Dinars, comprises payments of international obligations.

The preceding table shows that, in the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969, investment appropriations for the various economic sectors (excluding appropriations for planning and follow-up agencies, international obligations, and other projects) were estimated at 758.5 million Dinars. Preliminary results of follow-up of implementation of that Plan's investment targets indicate that value of gross domestic fixed capital formation at national economy level (excluding oil) amounted to 736.9 million Dinars, while value of this fixed capital formation (excluding allowances for the consumption of fixed capital) amounted to 581.0 million Dinars, i.e. 76.6% of the scheduled investment expenditure on the economic sectors. Whereas if the other allocations (in connection with planning and follow-up agencies and with other projects) were added to the investment appropriations scheduled in the Plan for the economic sectors, on the basis that such expenses could represent a good part of investment expenditure, total investment allocations (excluding international obligations) would amount to 796.0 million Dinars. Thus the ratio of domestic fixed capital formation (net) to these allocations reached 73.0%, as stated previously.

It is also quite evident, from the above table, that distribution of the investment allocations scheduled in the Plan was centred mainly on the construction, ownership of dwellings, public administration allocations and services sectors, taking into account that allocations for these sectors reached 34.7% of total investment allocations for all economic sectors. The industrial, mining, electricity, water and gas sectors come next, for 28.4% was appropriated thereto, while 20.7% was appropriated for the agricultural sector, and 15.7% for the transport, communication and storage sector. As for distribution, over the various economic sectors, of the net realized capital formation, the construction, ownership of dwellings administration and services sectors have achieved the highest rate, viz. 44.8%, and have thus surpassed the relative importance scheduled for them by the Plan. The industrial, mining, electricity, water and gas sectors come next, for they achieved 28.7% of total net capital formation. These in turn are followed by the agricultural sector which achieved 12% only; its relative importance having thus become smaller than that which the Plan had scheduled for it. The transport, communication and storage sector comes next, for it achieved 9.7% only.

As regards rates of implementation in the various economic sectors (excluding the trade and finance sector) the construction, housing, public administration and services sectors have achieved the highest rate, i.e. 98.8% of scheduled investments. The industrial, mining, electricity, water and gas sectors come next, for they achieved 77.6% then follows the transport, communication and storage sector which achieved 47.1%. The agricultural sector achieved the lowest implementation rate, i.e. 44.3% only.

Weakness of the contracting agencies, which undertake construction and building operations, is perhaps among the main causes that have contributed to inadequacy in the implementation of investment targets to the full, in accordance with Plan schedules. The said operations represent a good deal of the value of implemented investments. Another cause of inadequacy in implementation of public sector investments is the presence of some organization difficulties such as lack of full coordination between executing agencies and their non-compliance to time-phasing in the implementation of integrated projects, in addition to some such technical difficulties as lack of expertise and technical labourforce in

some sectors despite the fact that the human element represents the principal bulwark on which depends the implementation of the projects at the required level of efficiency and in the specified periods.

(b) Income Follow-up Results

Since income is the value added which was realized in the country as a return to factors of production — which value can be arrived at by subtracting value of inputs from value of production — any lag in the achievement of production targets would no doubt lead to a corresponding lag in the achievement of income targets. Reviewing first the development of income during the Plan years and the increase achieved therein (at current prices) we find that the rate of increase achieved in the fifth year, over the base year, amounts to 36.5%, and that the average annual compound rate of growth amounts to 6.1% in the commodity sectors, to 6.7% in the distribution sectors, and 7.3% in the services sectors. As regards the national economy, the average annual compound rate of growth amounts to 6.4% — as shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. 15

GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1965 — 1969 (At Current Prices)

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969	Increase achieved during the fifth year over the base year	Rate of increase %	Compound annual growth rate %
Agriculture	148.1	162.7	172.7	181.4	190.5	198.1	50.0	33.8	5.9
Mining and Quarrying	268.8	288.5	304.4	269.8	333.8	339.0	70.2	26.1	4.7
Manufacturing	63.4	65.8	71.9	83.0	87.4	94.4	31.0	48.9	8.3
Electricity, Water and Gas	7.7	9.8	12.4	13.4	15.8	18.1	10.4	135.1	18.7
Building and Construction	18.7	23.9	27.9	26.7	29.4	32.3	13.6	72.7	11.5
Commodity Sectors (Total)	506.7	550.7	589.3	574.3	656.9	681.9	175.2	34.6	6.1
Transport, Communication and Storage	54.9	56.1	57.8	60.6	64.6	67.7	12.8	23.3	4.2
Trade and Finance	52.2	62.7	71.0	71.3	75.3	80.5	28.3	54.2	9.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	107.1	118.8	128.8	131.9	139.9	148.2	41.1	38.4	6.7
Ownership of Dwellings	14.8	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.8	16.7	1.9	12.8	2.4
Other Services	132.6	147.3	155.5	161.4	177.1	192.1	59.5	44.9	7.6
Services Sectors (Total)	147.4	161.5	170.0	176.5	192.9	208.8	61.4	41.7	7.2
GRAND TOTAL	761.2	831.0	888.1	882.7	989.7	1038.9	277.7	36.5	6.4

. However, follow-up of development of real income requires following up such development at constant prices (1964 base year prices) in order to arrive ultimately at the increase in income which was realized in the fifth year of the Plan, by comparison with the planned increase in income in that year, over the base year. The following table reveals an important fact, viz. that the lag of 34.2% in the achievement of production targets at the end of the Plan has obviously induced a corresponding lag of 36.0% in the achievement of income targets. This lag was also quite common in the majority of the economic sectors; at rates varying between 46.8% in the manufacturing sector and 39.8% in the agricultural sector.

The following table likewise shows that gross domestic product increased from 761.2 million Dinars in the base year 1964 to 980.1 million Dinars, at constant prices, in the fifth year (1969) of the Plan, i.e. an increase of 28.8% over the base year :

TABLE NO. 16

PLANNED AND REALISED INCREASE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1965 — 1969

(At Constant 1964 Prices) **(In Million Dinars)**

SECTOR	Actual G.D.P in the base year 1964 (amended frame)	Planned G.D.P in the fifth year 1969 (amended frame)	Realised G.D.P in the fifth year 1969 (at Current Prices)	Realised G.D.P in the fifth year 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	Increment of Planned in fifth year over base year	Increment of realised in fifth year over base year	Ratio of realised to Planned increment over base year %
Agriculture	148.1	212.6	198.1	186.9	64.5	38.8	60.2
Mining and Quarrying	268.8	359.7	339.0	319.8	90.9	51.0	56.1
Manufacturing	63.4	111.7	94.4	89.1	48.3	25.7	53.2
Electricity, Water and Gas	7.7	19.0	32.3	17.1	11.3	9.4	83.2
Building and Construction	18.7	27.5	18.1	30.5	8.8	11.8	134.1
Commodity Sectors (Total)	506.7	730.5	681.9	643.4	223.8	136.7	61.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	54.9	78.5	67.7	63.8	23.6	8.9	37.7
Trade and Finance	52.2	74.8	80.5	75.9	22.6	23.7	104.9
Distribution Sectors (Total)	107.1	153.3	148.2	139.7	46.2	32.6	70.6
Ownership of Dwellings	14.8	17.6	16.7	15.7	2.8	0.9	32.1
Other Services	132.6	202.0	192.1	181.3	69.4	48.7	70.2
Services Sectors (Total)	147.4	219.6	208.8	197.0	72.2	49.6	68.7
GRAND TOTAL	761.2	1103.4	1038.9	980.1	342.2	218.9	64.0

It will be observed, from the preceding table, that the greater part of the increase in gross domestic product was generated in the commodity sectors, since they contributed 65.6% of gross domestic products in the fifth year 1969. It will also be noted that the manufacturing sector contributed an increase of 25.7 million Dinars, i.e. a rate of increase of 40.5% over the base year, and an average annual rate of growth of 8.1%. This is considered to be one of the high rates of growth in income generated in industrial sector in the world. This rate could have risen to a higher level than was actually achieved, had greater stress been laid on the uplift of the level of industrial production; and had it been possible to eliminate all the bottlenecks that prevented full utilization of idle capacities in this sector so as to keep pace with the requirements of the domestic and world markets. As for the electricity, water and gas sector, it contributed an increase of 9.4 million Dinars, i.e. a rate of increase of 122.1% over the base year, and an average annual rate of growth amounting to 24.4%. This increase is attributed to the expansion achieved in electricity projects, for they are an essential part of the society's "infrastructure". The construction sector brought an additional increase of 11.8 million Dinars to domestic income, i.e. an increase of 63.1% over the base year, and an average annual rate of growth amounting to 12.6% as a result of the investments implemented in buildings and construction works in conformity with Plan schedule. However, while the manufacturing sector, the electricity, water and gas sector, and the buildings and construction sector achieved high rates of growth in income, the agricultural sector did not contribute effectively to income growth for it realized an increase of 38.8 million Dinars, i.e. 26.2% over the base year, equivalent to an average annual rate of growth of 5.2% only.

It is worth mentioning at this point that the average annual rate of growth scheduled by the Plan amounts to 8%, assuming that the commodity sectors would achieve an annual compound rate of growth in income amounting to 8.1%, while the other sectors would achieve a rate of 7.9%. However, rates of growth actually achieved were lower than those scheduled by the Plan, since the annual compound rate of growth that was actually achieved did not exceed 5.2% annually — at constant prices — as shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. 17

ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1965 — 1969 (at 1964 Constant Prices)

SECTOR	Annual Rate of Growth					Average Annual Compound Growth Rate	
	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969	Planned	Achieved
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	14.2	2.1	(—) 3.3	10.3	1.4	7.5	4.7
Mining and Quarrying	11.6	1.5	(—) 18.4	29.9	(—) 1.0	6.0	3.5
Manufacturing	7.8	5.1	6·3	10·6	5.3	12.0	7.0
Electricity, Water and Gas	32.3	21.2	(—) 0.3	23.9	12.0	20.0	17.3
Building and Construction	33.0	12·2	(—) 11.9	15.5	7.3	8.0	10.3
Commodity Sectors (Total)	13.0	2.9	(—) 10.3	20.1	1.3	8.1	4.9
Transport, Communication and Storage	6·2	(—) 0.9	(—) 3.5	11.9	2.2	7.4	3.0
Trade and Finance	24.8	9.0	(—) 7.6	11.0	4.3	7.4	7.7
Distribution Sectors (Total)	15.3	4.3	(—) 5.8	11.4	3.3	7.4	5.4
Ownership of Dwellings	(—) 0.3	(—) 1.4	(—) 4.4	10.3	2.5	3.5	1.2
Other Services	16.0	1.0	(—) 4.4	15.3	5·8	8·7	6.4
Services Sectors (Total)	13.9	1.3	(—) 4.4	14.8	5.5	8.3	5.9
GRAND TOTAL	13.4	2.8	(—) 8.5	17.8	2.4	8.0	5.2

With respect to the rate of income growth actually achieved in all economic sectors, amounting to 5.2% at constant prices the commodity sectors achieved an annual compound rate of growth in income amounting to 4.9% and the other services sectors (non-commodity) achieved a rate varying between 5.4% in the distribution sectors and 5.9% in the services sectors, i.e. just below the rate that was planned for both sectors. However, despite the lag of income in the full realization of its targets, and despite the fact that the rate achieved in income growth did not permit realization of the full employment target — since there is still labour for which employment opportunities are not available — the annual compound rate of growth is considered among the highest in the world, for it exceeds the rate of growth in some of the advanced countries and in many of the developing countries — as shown in the following table :

TABLE NO. 18

ANNUAL COMPOUND RATE OF GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1964—1968

(At Constant Prices)

Advanced Countries	Annual Rate of Growth %	Developing Countries	Annual Rate of Growth %
France	4.5	Burma	2.2
Federal Germany	3.6	Philippines	2.5
Australia	3.5	Colombia	4.3
Switzerland	2.8	Venezuela	4.2
Holland	5.2	Ceylon	4.2
Austria	3.7	Chili	4.6
Norway	4.9	India	1.3
Belgium	3.5	Indonesia	2.1
U.S.A.	5.2	Uruguay	1.7
U.K.	2.5	Haiti	1.7

If we follow up the development of the relative importance of the various economic sectors during the period of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969, on the basis of available preliminary data taking into consideration the Plan's frame and its amended frame as well as actual achievements in 1969, it becomes obvious that no fundamental change occurred in the country's economic structure. For the oil and mining sector is still the principal sector, having contributed one third of the gross domestic income generated in 1964 and 1969. Relative importance of the manufacturing sector increased slightly; from 8.3% in 1964 to 9.1% in 1969, while that of the agricultural sector has practically undergone no change: it was 19.5% in 1964 and it became 19.1% in 1969. However, it is to be noted that some sectors, viz. the electricity, water and gas sector, and the building and construction sector, achieved a marked relative importance at the end of the Plan, by comparison with the base year.

On the other hand, if the follow-up was for the commodity sectors as a whole, it would also be evident that their relative importance changed only slightly, for it was 66.6% in 1964 and it went down to 65.6% in 1969 as against 14.0% and 14.3% for the distribution sectors, and as against 19.4% and 20.1% respectively for the services sectors — as shown in the following table :

TABLE NO. 19

INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1964 and 1969)

(In Million Dinars)

Sector	Domestic Product 1964 (Frame)		Actual Domestic Product 1964 (Amended Frame)		Achieved Domestic Product 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	
		%		%		%
Agriculture	110	15.4	148.1	19.5	186.9	19.1
Crude Oil & Mining	266	37.4	268.8	35.3	319.8	32.6
Manufacturing	70	9.8	63.4	8.3	89.1	9.1
Electricity, Water and Gas	6	0.9	7.7	1.0	17.1	1.7
Building and Construction	30	4.2	18.7	2.5	30.5	3.1
Commodity Sectors (Total)	482	67.7	506.7	66.6	643.4	65.6
Transport and Communication	48	6.8	54.9	7.2	63.8	6.5
Trade	38	5.3	44.5	5.8	60.6	6.2
Banks & Insurance	12	1.7	7.7	1.0	15.3	1.6
Distribution Sectors (Total)	98	13.8	107.1	14.0	139.7	14.3
Ownership of Dwellings	12	1.7	14.8	1.9	15.7	1.6
Other Services	120	16.8	132.6	17.5	181.3	18.5
Services Sectors (Total)	132	18.5	147.4	19.4	197.0	20.1
GRAND TOTAL	712	100.0	761.2	100.0	980.1	100.0

While the preceding table indicates that the relative importance of the oil and mining sector in the generation of gross domestic product has decreased from 35.3% in 1964 to 32.6% in 1969, yet after excluding net factor income paid abroad as a result of this sector's activity, the table would show that the sector's relative importance represents only 22.8% of gross national product in 1964 and that this importance decreased to 20.4% in 1969.

Whereas if we compared between the relative importance of the economic seotors — as envisaged by the Five Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 — and between actual achievement at the end of the Plan years, we would find out that some sectors have not only achieved, but have exceeded the relative importance planned for them. Among these are the electricity sector, the construction sector, the distribution sectors and the services sectors. The sectors that lagged in the achievement of the relative importance scheduled in the Plan are, first, the manufacturing sector, followed by the transport and communication sector, oil and mining sector, and, finally, the agricultural sector — as shown in the following table :

TABLE NO. 20

INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1964 and 1969)

(In Million Dinars)

Sector	Actual National Product in the Base Year 1964 (Revised Frame)		National Product Planned in the Fifth Year (Revised Frame)		National Product Achieved in the Fifth Year 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	
		%		%		%
Agriculture	148.1	23.2	212.6	22.7	186.9	22.5
Crude Oil & Mining	145.1	22.8	195.0	20.8	169.5	20.4
Manufacturing	63.4	10.0	111.7	11.9	89.1	10.7
Electricity, Water and Gas	7.7	1.2	19.0	2.0	17.1	2.1
Building and Construction	18.7	2.9	27.5	2.9	30.5	3.7
Commodity Sectors (Total)	383.0	60.1	565.8	60.3	493.1	59.4
Transport and Communication	54.9	8.6	78.5	8.3	63.8	7.7
Trade and Finance	52.2	8.2	74.8	8.0	75.9	9.1
Distribution Sectors (Total)	107.1	16.8	153.3	16.3	139.7	16.8
Ownership of Dwellings	14.8	2.3	17.6	1.9	15.7	1.9
Other Services	132.6	20.8	202.0	21.5	181.3	21.9
Services Sectors (Total)	147.4	23.1	219.6	23.4	197.0	23.8
GRAND TOTAL	637.5	100.0	938.7	100.0	829.8	100.0

Thus if we consider actual achievements in respect to the investment, production, and income targets, it would be clear that — contrary to evidence of some lag in target implementation in the light of follow-up results — the Plan has laid down a solid base for the national economy and has achieved the "big push" that will no doubt be conducive to new pushes whose impact will be reflected, during the National Development Plan 1970—1974, in higher rates of production and income growth. This should be achieved when the reclaimed lands give their full yield during the Plan, when factories which were erected during the previous Plan operate at full productive capacity, and when the major irrigation and drainage projects, as well as mining projects, achieve returns during the next five years.

There is another fact to which we must allude, viz. the occurrence of a perceptible technological change in the production processes. Thus the "modern economy" — represented in the industrial, electricity, transport and communication sectors — has come to apply advanced technology. The "old economy", represented in the agricultural sector, has started to take its first steps towards the development of production technique applied therein by reliance on modern scientific methods of agricultural production, by steady expansion of agricultural mechanization and by expansion of livestock, in addition to reliance on cooperative organizations that provide for application of these scientific methods.

c. Employment and Wages Follow-up Results

It seems paradoxical that, while the implementation of the Plan has shown a relative lag in realization of the investment, production, and income targets, it has revealed at the same time that the employment achieved exceeded what had been planned. For, as regards employment, it has been mentioned that the planned increase in the number of economically active population at the end of the Plan was estimated at 261.5 thousand, while the increase which was actually achieved in employment — in the light of the available preliminary estimates — amounted to 427 thousand, i.e. an increase of 20.1% over the total volume of employment in the base year when it was estimated at 2119.2 thousand in 1964, rising to 2546.2 thousand in 1969 — as shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 21

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN 1965 — 1969 BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

(In Thousand Workers)

SECTOR	Base Year 1964 (Amended Frame)	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969	Increase achieved over the base year	Rate of increase %
Agriculture	1187.0	1228.0	1283.2	1339.4	1399.2	1449.8	262.8	22.1
Mining and Quarrying	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	2.5	19.2
Manufacturing	130.0	135.0	140.0	140.0	146.0	148.0	18.0	13.8
Electricity, Water and Gas	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	0.9	7.5
Building and Construction	47.2	61.0	70.0	59.1	66.0	67.0	19.8	41.9
Commodity Sectors	1389.2	1449.7	1519.6	1565.6	1639.0	1693.2	304.0	21.9
Transport, Communication and Storage	125.0	129.0	133.0	137.0	140.0	143.0	18.0	14.4
Trade and Finance	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	25.0	20.8
Distribution Sectors	245.0	254.0	263.0	272.0	280.0	288.0	43.0	17.6
Other Services	485.0	500.0	505.0	525.0	550.0	565.0	80.0	16.5
Total	2119.2	2203.7	2287.6	2362.6	2469.0	2546.2	427.0	20.1

The preceding table shows that the increase achieved in employment in the Plan exceeds planned increase by 165.5 thousand worker, being 427 thousand workers as against 261.5 thousand estimated in the Plan. It is worth mentioning that this increase in employment is not only a reflection of the implementation of investments in that Plan, but also a result of investments' implementation which was started prior to the Plan and which provided new employment opportunities during the Plan years. Likewise, the increase in employment in the agricultural sector alone — estimated at 262.8 thousand worker — is not a direct result of the volume of real investment therein, since its capacity for labour absorption depends on other factors besides investment allocations. Therefore, while the agricultural sector was scheduled in the Plan to achieve an increase in employment amounting to 144 thousand workers, the increase which was actually achieved amounted to 262.8 thousand workers, i.e. an increase of 118.3 thousand over the employment target of this sector*. It is also to be noted that if only investment allocations for the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 were taken into account — i.e. excluding the expansion that has occurred in the volume of employment as a result of investments implemented through projects execution of which was started before the beginning of the Plan, and which entered the operational phase during the Plan period, or as a result of investment expansions not listed within the Plan frame — the increase in the size of active labour force would amount to 300 thousand worker only.

As regards wages in the economic sectors, it is worth pointing out, first, that the whole value added achieved in the agricultural sector is included with other factors' income owing to the nature of economic relationships in that sector, and also owing to the fact that the methods of calculating wages therein differ from the concept prevailing in other sectors, particularly in respect to payments in kind that represent part of agricultural wage. Wages consequently rose from 169.60 million Dinars in the base year 1964 to 259.14 million Dinars in the fifth year 1969 in the same sectors, i.e. an increase of 89.54 million Dinars over the base year, a rate of increase of 52.8%, an average annual increase of 17.9 million Dinars, and an annual increase of 10.6%.

Needless to state that this great increase in wages is a reflection of the increase in wage rates. Moreover, the fact that officials and workers share in the profits of the public sector companies and of other projects in the private sector, implies additional increase in the incomes of those persons, besides the wages they obtain in cash and in kind. Development of wages during the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969 is shown hereunder :

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* A good deal of the increase in employment in the agricultural sector may be due to the presence of a certain amount of disguised unemployment and to underemployment during non-seasonal periods.

TABLE NO. 22

DEVELOPMENT OF WAGES, 1964 and 1969

(At Current Prices)

SECTOR	VALUE ADDED				WAGES				OTHER FACTORS INCOME				R
	1964		1969										
	Gross national product	Net value added	Gross national product	Net value added	1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	
								%				%	
Agriculture	148.10	146.03	198.08	195.45	**	**	**	**	146.03	195.45	49.42	33.8	
Mining and Quarrying*	145.10	130.05	179.63	161.62	8.06	10.17	2.11	26.2	121.99	151.45	29.46	24.1	
Manufacturing	63.40	57.37	94.42	85.51	18.93	31.16	12.23	64.6	38.44	54.35	15.91	41.4	
Electricity, Water and Gas	7.70	6.38	18.14	15.19	1.91	5.44	3.53	184.8	4.47	9.75	5.28	118.1	
Building and Construction	18.70	16.08	32.29	29.20	10.13	20.35	10.22	100.9	5.95	8.85	2.90	48.7	
Commodity Sectors (Total) (excluding Agriculture)	234.90	209.88	324.48	291.52	39.03	67.12	28.09	72.0	170.85	224.40	53.55	31.3	
Transport, Communication and Storage	54.90	46.06	67.68	57.33	24.16	29.98	5.82	24.1	21.90	27.35	5.45	24.9	
Trade	44.50	43.16	64.26	62.43	3.45	5.14	1.69	49.0	39.71	57.29	17.58	44.3	
Finance	7.70	7.60	16.26	16.06	1.97	4.22	2.25	114.2	5.63	11.84	6.21	110.3	
Distribution Sectors (Total)	107.10	96.82	148.20	135.82	29.58	39.34	9.76	33.0	67.24	96.48	29.24	43.5	
Ownership of Dwellings	14.80	11.34	16.65	12.95	**	**	**	**	11.34	12.95	1.61	14.2	
Public Administration and Defence	81.20	81.20	128.56	128.56	78.76	124.70	45.94	58.3	2.44	3.86	1.42	58.2	
Other Services	51.40	50.53	63.58	62.55	22.23	27.98	5.75	25.9	28.30	34.57	6.27	22.2	
Services Sectors (Total)	147.40	143.07	208.79	204.06	100.99	152.68	51.69	51.2	42.08	51.38	9.30	22.1	
Total (excluding Agriculture)	489.40	449.77	681.47	631.40	169.60	259.14	89.54	52.8	280.17	372.26	92.09	32.9	
GRAND TOTAL	637.50	595.80	879.55	826.85					426.20	567.71	141.51	33.2	

* Less net factor incomes paid abroad.

** Value added in Agriculture has been considered inclusive of other factor incomes owing to difficulty in estimating wages. Ownership of dwellings has also been totally considered as other factor inco

TABLE NO. 22

DEVELOPMENT OF WAGES, 1964 and

(At Current Prices)

VALUE ADDED			WAGES				
	1969						
value dded	Gross national product	Net value added	1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1
						%	
6.03	198.08	195.45	**	**	**	**	146
0.05	179.63	161.62	8.06	10.17	2.11	26.2	121
7.37	94.42	85.51	18.93	31.16	12.23	64.6	38
6.38	18.14	15.19	1.91	5.44	3.53	184.8	4
6.08	32.29	29.20	10.13	20.35	10.22	100.9	5
.88	324.48	291.52	39.03	67.12	28.09	72.0	170
.06	67.68	57.33	24.16	29.98	5.82	24.1	21
.16	64.26	62.43	3.45	5.14	1.69	49.0	39
.60	16.26	16.06	1.97	4.22	2.25	114.2	5
.82	148.20	135.82	29.58	39.34	9.76	33.0	67
34	16.65	12.95	**	**	**	**	11
20	128.56	128.56	78.76	124.70	45.94	58.3	2
63	63.58	62.55	22.23	27.98	5.75	25.9	28
07	208.79	204.06	100.99	152.68	51.69	51.2	42
77	681.47	631.40	169.60	259.14	89.54	52.8	280
0	879.55	826.85					426.

dered inclusive of other factor incomes owing to difficulty in estimating wages. Ownership of dwellin

1969

OTHER FACTORS INCOME				Ratio of wages to gross national product		Ratio of wages in each sector to the total	
964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1964	1969	1964	1969
			%	%	%	%	%
6.03	195.45	49.42	33.8				
.99	151.45	29.46	24.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.9
.44	54.35	15.91	41.4	29.9	33.0	11.1	12.0
.47	9.75	5.28	118.1	24.8	30.0	1.1	2.1
.95	8.85	2.90	48.7	54.2	63.0	6.0	7.9
.85	224.40	53.55	31.3	16.6	20.7	23.0	25.9
.90	27.35	5.45	24.9	44.0	44.3	14.2	11.6
.71	57.29	17.58	44.3	7.8	8.0	2.0	2.0
.63	11.84	6.21	110.3	25.6	26.0	1.2	1.6
24	96.48	29.24	43.5	27.6	26.5	17.4	15.2
.34	12.95	1.61	14.2				
.44	3.86	1.42	58.2	97.0	97.0	46.5	48.1
.30	34.57	6.27	22.2	43.2	44.0	13.1	10.8
.08	51.38	9.30	22.1	68.5	73.1	59.6	58.9
.17	372.26	92.09	32.9	34.7	38.0	100.0	100.0
20	567.71	141.51	33.2				

gs has also been totally considered as other factor incomes.

* Less net factor income paid abroad

** Value added in Agriculture has been corrected by adding to it other factor incomes received

SECTOR	VALUE ADDED				
	1969		1984		
	Net value added	Gross national product	Net value added	Gross national product	
Agriculture	152.42	168.08	142.05	148.10	
Mining and Quarrying	101.93	139.93	130.05	142.10	
Manufacturing	82.21	94.25	72.37	93.40	
Electricity, Water and Gas	12.19	18.14	8.38	9.30	
Building and Construction	36.30	35.05	40.08	48.70	
Commodity Sectors (Total) (excluding Agriculture)	384.05	454.18	393.08	424.30	
Transport, Communication and Storage	23.33	27.68	40.08	42.90	
Trade	53.43	64.36	43.10	44.20	
Finance	18.08	18.58	7.00	7.80	
Distribution Sectors (Total)	132.85	164.84	93.83	101.10	
Ownership of Dwellings	15.05	18.62	11.34	14.80	
Public Administration and Defence	128.24	128.32	81.50	81.30	
Other Services	25.25	43.58	20.23	21.40	
Service Sectors (Total)	150.05	308.10	143.01	141.40	
GRAND TOTAL	858.82	878.22	582.80	631.20	
Total (excluding Agriculture)	706.40	724.04	440.72	482.80	

The above table shows that the ratio of wages to gross national product rose from 34.7% in the base year 1964 to 38.0% in the fifth year 1969, and that the ratio of wages to national income rose from 37.7% in the base year 1964 to 41.0% in the fifth year 1969. The services and distribution sectors achieved a higher wage/gross national product ratio than that which was achieved by the commodity sectors (excluding the agricultural sector). In the services sector this ratio amounted to 68.5% in 1964 and 73.1% in 1969, while in the distribution sectors it amounted to 27.6% in 1964 and decreased to 26.5% in 1969. In the commodity sectors (excluding agriculture) it rose from 16.6% in 1964 to 20.7% in 1969.

As for the relative importance of wages in respect to the gross product generated in each sector, the public administration sector ranks first, for its ratio reached 97.0% in 1969. The building and construction sector comes next with a ratio of 63.0%, and the ratio in the transport, communication and storage sector amounted to 44.3% in the same year. It is to be noted that wages represent a low ratio in the mining and quarrying sector and in the trade sector where they amounted to 5.7% and 8.0% respectively in 1969. In the manufacturing sector they amounted to 29.9% in 1964 and increased to 33.0% in 1969.

It is also evident, from the distribution of wages over the various sectors, that the public administration sector represents a high percentage of wage payments, for in respect to total wages within the national economy (except agriculture) it reached 46.5% in 1964 and 48.1% in 1969. The transport, communication and storage sector comes next with a share of 14.2% and 11.6% in 1964 and 1969 respectively, as against 11.1%and 12.0% in the manufacturing sector.

From the appraisal of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 we sum up that this Plan has achieved a limited success in the implementation of its targets. This has been reflected upon the following :

1. The rise in the standard of living — as one of the general objectives of the Plan — reached only a limited extent at the end of the Plan, for per capita income did not increase by more than about 18.31% over its previous level at the beginning of the Plan*. A higher rate of increase in per capita income could have been achieved, had the rates of population growth not risen above the level that was actually anticipated, and had the national income not dropped to a level lower than that which was scheduled in the Plan.

2. Full employment — as one of the main general objectives of the Plan — was not achieved along the desired lines, for the projects executed in the Plan years (whether new projects or expansion of existing ones) could not absorb all the "outputs" of the educational system during the Plan years. Consequently, many persons capable of work were left without suitable employment opportunities. There was, at the same time, a shortage in some technical specializations — a fact which hindered the growth of some economic sectors, particularly the industrial sector. Such contradictions : surplus on one side and shortage on the other, are actually a reflection of the lack of the element of manpower planning (short - and long-term) at sectoral and occupational levels, despite the fact that this planning must go side by side with economic development planning.

3. Lessening dependence on oil resources, by diversification of production in the various economic sectors, was one of the important general objectives of the Plan. However, analysis of Iraq's external transactions reveals that oil exports still represent nearly 85.0% of total value of exports, and that diversification in production and exports, as laid down by the Plan within its general targets, was not achieved.

4. Analysis of sources and uses revealed an important fact which reflected upon the progress of the development process, viz. that the Five-Year Plan 1965—1969 had aimed at an annual increase of 5.5% in private consumption expenditure, while the actual increase achieved was 9.2%

* It is to be noted that per capita income (at constant 1964 prices) rose from 75.9 dinars in 1964 to 84.7 dinars in 1969 — an increase of 11.6% over the base year 1964.

annually. The Plan had likewise aimed at an annual increase of 8.0% in government consumption expenditure; however, the actual increase was 9.7% annually. This had its reflection on final consumption which reached an annual increase of 9.4%, with the result that while final consumption expenditure was estimated to reach only 74.0% of gross national product, it rose to 86.8% of gross national product at the end of the Plan. Such a steady increase in final consumption at such high rates is at the expense of the resources allocated for saving and, hence, at the resources that can be directed to investment. One may think that this excessive increase in consumption is attributed in the first place to the steady and large increase in the number of inhabitants. However, the annual rate of increase in population during the Plan years amounted to 3.26% while the annual rate of increase in final consumption rose to 9.4%, i.e. nearly thrice the annual rate of increase in population. Hence if the increase in final consumption at this high rate has swallowed up the greater part of gross domestic product, we should look into other causes for this phenomenon among which it could be the increase of 160 thousand employed person, in the size of the labour force over that scheduled in the Plan as well as an increase in wages without a corresponding increase in productivity. Moreover, the great increase in government consumption is a reflection of increased expenditure over government services of all kinds. It is noteworthy here that, by its very nature, government consumption generates new demand for consumer goods without direct contribution to the production of the commodities required for satisfying that demand. Hence it becomes one of the active factors which may cause certain inflationary waves. Therefore it has come to be necessary that the rate of increase in gross domestic product, during the years of the National Development Plan 1970 — 1974, should be higher than the rate of increase of final consumption so as to provide domestic savings needed for financing the investments scheduled in this Plan. In order to restrain the rates of increase in final consumption, constraint on the ordinary budget's current expenditure is inevitable with a view to putting a brake on the ever-increasing level of consumption. It is also inevitable to adjust the demand for "wage goods" by adoption — through prior planning — of a suitable pricing policy in order to strike the balance between the purchasing power flowing into the market and the commodity resources available therein.

5. At the end of the Plan, lag in implementation of production targets was estimated to be 34.2%, and 36.0% in implementation of income targets. This is attributed to numerous factors, such as relative length of gestation periods, especially with respect to some major projects that fetch a slow return, low productivity level in the agricultural and industrial sectors, existence of idle productive capacities in several productive units in the industrial sector, and deficiency of the public sector in the implementation of its investment targets since rate of implementation during the five years of the Plan, did not exceed 54.7% of the investment allocations scheduled for the central government sector. This points out the fact that it is essential to step up the efficiency of the public sector, strengthen the government agencies' capacity to implement the Plan targets and strive to eliminate all the obstacles and to overcome all the implementation difficulties that have been revealed by the preliminary follow-up results of implementation of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969. This is besides taking such measures as would ensure achievement of this purpose — a subject with which we shall subsequently deal in detail. It is also necessary to provide all the facilities that would enable the private sector to perform its role in the development process.

II. Strategy of National Development and Pre-requisites for its Implementation

Iraq has adopted the planning technique through formulation of five-year plans determining the programme of work in the various sectors in such a way as to achieve efficient and rapid development of the national economy. Upon promulgation of this Law, the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969 comes to an end. A new economic and social development plan — a comprehensive one based on a clear strategy, definite targets, and efficient implementation pre-requisities — is due to be put into operation.

(a) Strategy of National Development

Our socialist Revolution is alone capable of speeding up economic and social development, for it is this Revolution that looks after national

interest and is capable of successfully carrying out the most difficult and complex task that it has undertaken viz the task of achieving rapid development. Our Socialist Revolution has a definite strategy as regards the development process; a strategy that is reflected in the following :

— Adoption of all positive measures for strengthening the national economy through development of means of production, raising labour productivity, and utilization of all the potentials of modern technique.

— Expansion in both material and human investment which is exemplified in scientific research and education; for through these two forms of investment the ability of working people is uplifted and their productivity and effectiveness in accelerating the tempo of development are increased.

— Co-ordination between investment and saving policies so that stress is laid principally on encouragement of national savings, since rapid growth of such savings is a basic condition for an economic development capable of being increasingly self-reliant.

— Co-ordination between consumption policy and development requisites so that the objective of this policy does not contradict with the final goal of development, viz. uplifting the citizens' standard of living through achievement of surplus national savings and direction thereof towards useful sorts of investment in conformity with sound scientific planning.

— Uplift of the level of awareness of the masses to the utmost, since enthusiastic participation on their part is one of the necessities of development. This requires positive participation from the masses, as well as from those in the employ of the public and private sectors, in the realization of Plan targets.

— Adoption of the principle of "balanced growth" in development planning. This requires efficient exploitation of agricultural and mineral raw materials, besides development of the industries that depend on these resources in such a way as to ensure diversification of products and to meet domestic needs.

— Striving towards broadening the export base and towards diversification of exports. This calls for increasing productive efficiency and for reinforcing the marketing agencies.

— Determination of production and import targets along such lines as would ensure improvement of the size and quality of the list of ultimate consumption in order to achieve raising the standard of living — especially as regards the lower income groups — and to provide production requirements for all productive units.

— Adoption of the principle of project concentration and integration in such a way as to ensure that projects reach their final stages — thus achieving the returns expected therefrom at the earliest possible opportunity.

— Striving towards creation of a suitable atmosphere for development through provision of appropriate incentives for the participation of national capital, and also through the resources and expertise that are offered to us by friendly countries and international organizations.

— Reinforcement of the private sector, within the limits outlined thereto, and provision of all the possibilities that would enable it to perform its role in the development process.

(b) Pre-requisites of Strategy Implementation

In order that the State may go ahead with the realization of this strategy, the following should be achieved :

— Pursuance of the scientific method in planning viz. method based on the economic and technical studies that ensure formulation of a sound plan,

translation of this Plan into detailed programmes for the productive units providing all facilities to undertaking the task of follow-up with a view to revealing the deficiencies and mistakes so that they may be avoided in the future or warded off beforehand.

— Formulation of a comprehensive economic and social development plan comprising a detailed programme for production, income, employment, consumption, saving, and external transactions, as well as investments needed therefor.

— Expansion of services that are necessary for raising the standard of living especially those that lead, in the first place, to the development of human resources and their close coordination with the requirements of economic development.

— Adoption by the State, of the principle of decentralization in implementation, and development of local government bodies, thus ensuring a greater degree of initiative, on their part, in execution of the development strategy. This would require that greater attention has to be paid to regional planning.

— Positive participation, in the planning process, of all those working in the economic sectors. This requires contribution of the various agencies to plan preparation, and summoning of specialists to committees wherein the Plan is to be discussed at its different stages of preparation.

— Elucidation of the scope of action as regards the private sector in view of the fact that it has an important role in a number of activities, and that it is this sector that decides the channelling of savings towards those aspects of investment that existing laws ensure for it.

— Reinforcement of executing agencies, whether they be administrative, contracting, or production agencies in the public and private sectors.

— Reinforcement and development of statistical and planning agencies in the country in order that they may undertake preparation of the data required for planning and follow-up. This task has to be carried out with such accuracy and speed as would ensure knowledge of the extent to which the various units have achieved the Plan targets and of the problems confronting them so that appropriate solutions may be visualized at the proper time.

III. General Objectives of the National Development Plan 1970 — 1974.

Before discussing the general objectives of the National Development Plan, we should refer to an important fact, viz. that the efforts exerted by the planning machinery in the achievement of an equilibrium between investment allocations and available resources, and widening the scope of vesting greater authority to executing agencies together with the efforts exerted on their part in the execution of the investment programme for the fourth and fifth years of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965 — 1969, have led to a noticeable rise in the rates of implementation.

The formulation of the National Development Plan 1970 — 1974 in an articulated form being completed, we proceed to review hereunder the most important objectives thereof :

(a) Economic Objectives

— Development of the national income at an annual rate of 7.1%, i.e. being more than double the annual rate of population growth, in order to raise the citizens' standard of living. With this rate it is possible to double the national income in ten years' time, and to achieve as well a rate of growth of per capita income equivalent to the maximum which the United Nations' Economic and Social Council has decided upon as a goal for developing countries during the next decade.

— Concentration on development of the commodity sectors, particularly the agricultural and industrial sectors. For, the agricultural sector, with its vast available potentials can meet the needs of industry as

regards raw materials, and the needs of the population as regards foodstuffs. The agricultural sector also plays an important role in foreign trade by exporting a great deal of agricultural goods and by substituting imports for domestic agricultural products. The industrial sector forms the essential base for the country's development, for achievement of self-sufficiency, and for product diversification. Industry also constitutes a wide field for innovation, technological improvement and scientific progress.

— National exploitation of untapped mineral resources in order to realize product diversification and lessen dependency on current oil resources.

— Taking account of geographical distribution of Plan projects over the various governorates, especially in those regions that were damaged as a result of the unfortunate events in the North; taking into account the economic, technical and social considerations which govern determination of the sites of these projects.

— Taking account of the achievement of economic coordination and integration with Arab States; as an application to the principle of specialization in respect of each State. This would yield economic benefits for the Arab homeland as a whole, particularly in respect to the major industrial projects implementation of which requires relatively large-scale enterprises and wide markets for the sale of their products. This economic coordination and integration would be in compliance with the stipulations and aims of the Arab Economic Unity Accord and with those of other Arab economic coordination and integration agreements.

(b) Social Objectives

— Expansion of services rendered to citizens, whether in the form of educational, health, or other services, in order to compensate for the deprivation which they endured previously, so that educational service or health care does not come to be a mere commodity for sale and purchase but rather a guaranteed and unconditional right for all citizens, not implying material cost.

— Firm establishment of the pillars of our socialist society through increase of job opportunities, since work is the right of every one capable of carrying it out; and through coordination of wage levels, correlation of the workers' wage with his productivity and ensurement of an adequate living standard for those with limited incomes by providing them with essential requirements.

— Achievement of social justice by broadening the distribution base and by benefiting the low income classes by way of granting them the greatest possible share of the output of the development process.

IV. Policies

Economic planning requires, of necessity, formulation of certain economic policies and coordination thereof in such a way as to ensure success in the achievement of Plan's objectives. Economic decisions that are taken within the framework of such policies would greatly influence distribution of available resources over the various economic sectors, distribution of national income, and the general price level. Hence these decisions would no doubt have an impact on the economic development process that adopts planning as a method for its organization and for its guidance along a clearly defined course and at predetermined rates.

Economic Policy

The role of the economic policy in the National Development Plan Frame is not confined to mere mobilization of the financial resources necessary for financing the Plan's investments in various fields. Rather, it implies, in the first place, the following :

1. Bringing out the role of the public sector, with all its organizations and companies — being an effective and direct instrument for implementation of the investments scheduled in the Plan, thus leading to full achievement of Plan targets. For the public sector's task is to accelerate the tempo of

economic development in all sectors, and to participate in those major projects which the private sector cannot undertake, especially since investive motives in the public sector basically involve social benefit and not quick profit.

2. Considering that the public sector is a base for socialist transformation, following expansion of the scope of State ownership of the principal means of production, since the Revolution of July 1958, and the sector's consequent undertaking of its prominent role in the development process aiming thereby at more far-reached and comprehensive targets for all aspects of national economy; meanwhile this should be coupled by creating favourable circumstances in which the private sector could play its role in achieving development within the limits set for it. This is precisely what has been taken by the State to put into operation whatever procedures necessary to ensure the creation of this atmosphere. This is being ensured through the measures that have been taken in this respect.

3. Striking the economic balance between the available material resources and the requirements of the Plan projects, as regards capital and intermediary goods, during the construction and operation phases in order to ensure implementation of Plan targets without creating disequilibria in the economic set-up as a result of imbalance between demand for national resources and the resources that are available for development purposes. Such imbalance may lead to a rise in the investment costs, and hence to failure of the financial resources (allocated for implementation of the investments scheduled in the Plan) in covering the total costs estimated for these investments, thus leading to lag in implementation of the Plan's investment targets.

4. Securing monetary stability by preventing such a rise in the price level as might lead to a redistribution of income which may be detrimental to the low income groups, if the purchasing power of money is reduced and the real incomes of the low or fixed income groups are subsequently reduced as a reflection of the rise in the price level. Such inflationary waves during the development processes are a phenomenon which frequently takes place during the earlier phases of growth as a result of increased investment expenditure and consequential increase in money incomes without realizing a corresponding increase in the supply of consumer goods in the market. Hence certain instruments should be utilized in order to prevent imbalance between commodity supply and demand, not only for the purpose of achieving equity in income distribution, but also for avoiding increase in actual costs of Plan's investments over estimated costs.

These four aspects of the economic policy therefore necessitate drawing up of financial, monetary, credit and commercial policies that would serve as effective instruments in the achievement of the aims of this policy. The role which the Planning Board plays in the development process is the best guarantee for the implementation and coordination of these policies along the desired lines. Hereunder is an abstract of such policies:

(a) Financial Policy

The financial policy aims at the following:

1. Redistribution of the financial resources available to the State so as to increase the investments allocated for development projects instead of spending these resources on items of expenditure that do not lead to growth of the national economy.

2. Pushing economic development forward beyond the limits imposed by the State's own resources in such a way as to allow provision of additional resources through loans from friendly countries and obtainment of technical expertise as pre-investment operations. This is to be effected through economic and technical agreements with these countries and with international organizations.

3. Keeping government consumption expenditure within limits in order to ensure provision of adequate resources for investment and planning this expenditure in such a way that the rate of annual increase therein may not exceed the limits envisaged by the Plan.

4. Reorientation of the structure of government consumption in such a way as to ensure highest social returns therefrom, through increased expenditure on those services that are conducive to a rise in labour pro-

5. Realization of just distribution of tax burdens and lessening the disparity in the distribution of income and wealth.

6. Coordination of the financial decisions comprised in the State's Ordinary Budget with the investment decisions comprised in the National Development Plan.

(b) Monetary and Credit Policy

The banking system in a socialist economy that adopts the technique of planning plays an important role in the process of economic development. It is a safety valve against short-term economic fluctuations and an effective means for mobilization of savings, besides being a major source of financing the development process.

In the light of the above statement the monetary and credit policy aims at the following :

1. Achievement of economic stability by regulating the flow of money and credit in such a way as to conform with the volume of transactions.

2. Expansion of banking services and saving facilities in various parts of the country, so as to ensure mobilization of the greatest possible amount of personal savings.

3. Participation of the banking system in the financing of the National Development Plan, with all that this entails as regards preparation of a credit budget, and expansion of the credit activities of the specialized banks (the Agricultural, Industrial, and Real Estate Banks) by increasing the funds available thereto for investment activities and granting of loans.

(c) Commercial Policy

The commercial policy decisions, likewise, greatly influence the volume of commodity supply (particularly producers' goods) and the volume of demand therefor. The commercial policy must then be fully coordinated with the requirements of the National Development Plan.

In accordance with this concept, this policy aims at the following :

1. Promotion of exports, particularly non-traditional exports, and improvement of the marketing efficiency of the agencies concerned.

2. Correlation of the import policy with the requirements of economic development, viz. by giving priority to importation of investment commodities and production requisites, and by reduction of imports of those consumer goods for which home-produced substitutes may be available.

3. Planning foreign trade geographical distribution so that commercial transactions may be effected with the greatest number of exporting and importing countries; besides expansion of trade with Arab countries in compliance with the provisions of the Arab Common Market Agreement.

V. Measures Necessary for Plan Implementation

In order to implement the Plan along the desired lines, certain measures have to be adopted in respect to implementation : some in connection with minute supervision of implementation, and others in connection with formulation of a new system of expenditure on the Plan, reinforcement of executing agencies, improvement of the contractors' competence, accordance of customs facilities and development of the government agencies.

1. Provisions Regarding Supervision of Implementation

It is an established planning fact that implementation of Plan projects, devoid of commitment to a specified implementation time-phasing, cannot serve planning purposes in respect to the utilization of resources in the most effective way as possibly as could be. However, actual events, in the light of previous planning experience, indicate that a Plan project is seldom implemented in the specified time envisaged for it in the Plan. There is no doubt that such tardiness in implementation causes "detention" of the funds invested in projects without benefiting therefrom. For the investment process in itself does not add anything unless it is followed by

operation of projects and realizing production therein. Thus it is necessary that effective follow-up agencies at the Ministry of Planning and at the executing parties do exist. These agencies should be given all prerogatives for the purpose of imposing continuous control over work progress in implementation during each Plan year, timely discovery of the aspects of deficiency or the defects in implementation operations, as well as for the purpose of getting acquainted with the extent of progress in implementation in accordance with what is envisaged in the Plan.

2. Necessity of Formulating an Expenditure System for the Plan

The complexity of the procedures of expenditure on Plan projects are among the impediments to implementation, as is revealed through the experience of previous plans. Moreover, the current system of expenditure may lead to diversion of some funds, allocated for development, to the financing of a part of the current expenditure in the Ordinary Budget. For the sake of sound implementation, it is therefore necessary to set up an independent organization attached to the planning machinery. This organization would be entrusted with the task of expenditure on investment plan projects from the resources allocated thereto, and would formulate the accounting rules and regulations in conformity with the nature of investment expenditure.

3. Reinforcement of the Executing Agencies

It is necessary to reinforce the executing agencies, at all levels, with the technical cadres that are needed for carrying out the development process, and to ensure the facilities required for improving the efficiency of the contractors' sector.

4. Accordance of Customs Facilities

It is likewise necessary to adopt appropriate measures in order to ensure prompt completion of customs clearance relating to importation of capital and intermediary goods that are needed for Plan projects.

5. Development of Government Machinery

The government sector agencies play a highly important role in the implementation of the National Development Plan, for the public administration sector offers those services that regulate economic and social activity as well as other direct and indirect government services; while the public business sector undertakes its share of productive activity in the various branches thereof.

The public administration sector cannot undertake its tasks in the current phase of economic and social development unless the administrative organization therein is established on modern scientific principles ensuring an accurate, orderly and speedy conduct of affairs on the part of the administrative machinery, and elimination of all the bureaucratic complexities that hinder progress of work in the implementation of the Development Plan.

The public sector agencies must also be reinforced and their responsibilities and prerogatives defined at the various supervisory and productive levels, in such a way as to conform with the principle of centralization of planning and decentralization of implementation.

VI. General Objectives of the Economic Sectors

General objectives have been formulated for the economic sectors in the light of the general objectives of the Plan. Policies and procedures relating to implementation of such objectives have also been determined, and may be summed up as follows :

A) Agricultural Sector

The National Development Plan for the years 1970 — 1974 is the first plan, since the Revolution of 14 July 1958, wherein priority has been given to the agricultural sector. This is considered a sound takeoff for the Development Plan at this phase of national economic growth, for nearly two-thirds of Iraq's population directly or indirectly depend on agricultural activities for their living. Moreover, there is a close correlation between

this vital sector and the other economic sectors. The following are the principal objectives of the development plan for this sector, objectives which have been set on the basis of full implementation of the projects comprised in the Plan :

General Objectives

1. Development of the agricultural sector at an annual compound rate of 7%.

2. Satisfying society's needs for agricultural products.

3. Satisfying the industrial sector's needs for agricultural raw materials to the greatest possible extent.

4. Increase of agricultural production by concentration on vertical expansion instead of on horizontal agricultural expansion.

5. Substitution of imported agricultural products for locally-produced crops by way of expansion in cultivation thereof.

6. Increased exports of exportable agricultural goods with a view to acquiring additional foreign exchange.

7. Increased water storage for irrigation purpose and for averting the danger of floods.

Policies and Procedures Necessary for Achievement of Objectives :

In order to achieve the detailed targets of the agricultural plan, it is necessary to pursue the following :

1. Continuation in the completion of flood control work in order to reduce flood damage to the lowest possible limit, taking economic considerations into account.

2. Attention to appropriate time-phasing for the construction of dams for irrigation purposes, and regulators on the main rivers so that water distribution may be effected along such lines as would allow it to keep pace with the increasing needs of agricultural projects.

3. Formulation of a clear water balance during the Plan period so that it may be useful for project timing and construction.

4. Concentration upon a limited number of irrigation and drainage projects and completion thereof from all aspects, taking account of the necessity of assigning to a single executing body the task of undertaking, simultaneously, all work requirements as regards channels and drains (except field drains) and constructions for each agricultural region covered in the project. For this purpose, the Plan has aimed at concentration on some projects for the selection of which certain criteria have been taken into account, viz. site and proximity to marketing centres, phase of work, implementation possibilities, availability of production potentialities. As for other projects, attention has been paid to implementation of some works therein in order to ensure execution of minimum improvements, taking into consideration the economic and social circumstances of each region.

5. Commencement of field drains construction, land levelling and desalination in those projects wherein irrigation and drainage networks are completed along the lines stated in the preceding item. Attention should be given in order to ensure the following :

(a) Sufficient water supply for intensive cultivation.

(b) Supply of human and mechanical potentials with a view to embarking upon intensive cultivation as soon as drain construction, land levelling, and desalination operations are completed.

(c) Setting up of an independent administration for each project that would be responsible for implementation operations, plantation, etc.

(d) Recovery of costs of land reclamation works from the beneficiaries following the realization of increase in land productivity.

Since the bigger part of the Greater Mussayab Project has been entirely completed in respect to irrigation and drainage, it is possible to start carrying out the reclamation works relating to this Project during the first and second Plan years, and in accordance with the above points. In the course of the latter years of the Plan, it is also

possible to start works in some part of those projects on which it has been decided to concentrate.

6. Striving towards formation of independent administrations for each project so that each administration would be responsible for all technical, administrative and financial pre-requisities of the project, in order that it may turn it into an efficient economic unit capable of raising the level of agricultural production and, subsequently, reinforcing the national economy along the lines pursued in the management of industrial projects.

7. Gradual elimination of the fallow system pursued in agriculture even if this should require non-reclamation of some regions wherein water is sufficient for intensive cultivation is not available.

8. Fostering government farms by providing agricultural production requirements which they need, thus turning them into pioneer farms, so that they may be capable of achieving production targets of various improved seeds. Fertility and low reclamation costs should be taken into account upon selection of lands for these farms. Construction of pilot projects should moreover be undertaken in regions on which it has been decided to concentrate.

9. Fostering agricultural cooperative agencies in order to ensure uplift of the cooperative societies to their responsibility so that they may be capable of undertaking the duties and tasks entrusted to them. Increase in their number upon existence of all the pre-requisites for success in the exercise of their cooperative activity. Attention should be paid to selection of sites for new cooperative societies in those regions whereon it has been decided to concentrate, in conformity with what is envisaged in the Plan.

10. Fostering agricultural guidance agencies, improving their technical standard and offering them the information media, seeds, fertilizers, and any other production requirements which they may need. Efforts of these agencies should be directed towards those regions whereon it has been decided to concentrate.

11. Provision of stations for the maintenance and repair of various machinery, purchase of large and heavy machinery within the limits of available potentials. As regards small machinery account has been taken of the possibility of purchasing them by cooperative societies and agricultural producers. To serve this purpose all necessary facilities have to be provided.

12. Ensurement of the immunity of agricultural crops from pests and the damage to which they are exposed. This is to be effected by direct fight of pests, etc., and by spreading awareness regarding their fight by the agricultural producers themselves, as well as provision of means of preservation, storage and marketing of various agricultural crops.

13. Improvement of natural forests, expansion in afforestation activities in rainy and irrigated zones; special attention to be given to wind breakers.

14. Fostering the Agricultural Bank so that it may be capable of meeting the demand for loans aiming at financing agricultural operations and projects; this is to be coupled with expansion of agricultural credit in order to meet the needs of agricultural cooperative societies and agricultural producers.

15. Fostering the projects of the State Organization for Agricultural Development, particularly those projects pertaining to production and marketing of meat, fish, dairy products, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables. This is to be effected through full or partial financing of some of these projects, together with incurrence of interests on some loans which it is possible for the Organization to obtain.

16. Fostering projects and operations pertaining to improvement and multiplication of fruit plants and vegetable shoots, concentrating on imported products from abroad and on exportable products.

17. Improvement of livestock and encouragement of its breeding, and multiplication through veterinary services, spread of artificial insemination, improvement of natural pastures and encouragement of cultivation

of lush pastures, as well as provision of drinking water in bedouin and other grazing regions by digging water-wells and storing rainwater.

18. Coordination of the functions of those government agencies related to the agricultural sector with respect to implementation of Plan projects in accordance with the principles and rules aforementioned, since more than one executing party participates in the implementation of a great part of these projects.

(B) Industrial Sector

The industrial sector's objectives in the National Development Plan for the years 1970—1974 can be summed up as follows:

General Objectives

1. Development of the industrial sector at an annual compound rate of 12%.

2. Continuation of work as fast as possible on the projects already commenced up to production stage, and provision of all necessary requirements for the completion, thereof throughout the Plan years to ensure the contribution of such projects in the increase of industrial production.

3. Raising the level of productivity in the various branches of industrial activity, in the light of the results of the industrial survey which has been initiated. This is effected through expansion, to the furthest possible limit, of vocational training programmes as well as through striving towards improvement of the quality of production and the methods adopted therein.

4. Utilization of the unused and available capacities in the light of the prevailing circumstances regarding domestic and foreign demand for industrial products, in contribution to the increase in production instead of resorting to additional new investments in those branches of industrial activity wherein there do exist available or unused productive capacities. To serve this purpose all technical potentials necessary for the proper utilization of existing capacities must be ensured.

5. Expansion in those export industries products of which are competitive in world markets and have an ever increasing world demand (cement, vegetable oils, oil products and certain products of the woollen textile industry); this being in contribution to achievement of the planned increase in exports during the Plan years.

6. Taking into account geographical distribution of new industrial projects over the various governorates of the country in the light of the economic, technical and social considerations that govern determination of projects sites.

7. Achievement of self-sufficiency — within the limits available resources — by producing industrial goods production requirements of which are available domestically, instead of importing these goods from abroad.

8. Achievement of industrial coordination and integration with Arab countries.

Policies and Procedures Necessary for Achievement of Objectives

1. Giving priority to some branches of industrial activity with a view to increasing exports and reducing imports, as well as to meet the needs of the domestic market. The following are some of these branches.

(a) Foodstuffs industries in order to replace imports in meeting domestic demand, resulting in an expansion of demand for agricultural products and, hence, an expansion of agricultural production.

(b) Petroleum and petrochemical industries for the purpose of increase exploitation of the available natural resources and for provision of production requirements for the other economic sectors.

(c) Constructional industries for meeting the increasing demand for products thereof.

(d) Engineering industries, being the foundation upon which a large industrial base can be established.

Ensurement of all facilities that would enable the private industrial sector to perform its role in industrial development within the limits set for that sector, particularly the following facilities:

(a) Reinforcing the Industrial Bank in order to enable it to contribute to pushing forward the wheels of industrialiaztion in both the private and the mixed sectors.

(b) Provision of those industrial production requirements which the private sector needs and, the consequential need for reconsideration of the regulations and instructions that are currently in force and imply administrative restrictions and bureaucratic complexities that prevent this sector from proceeding with the process of industrial production.

(c) Reconsideration of the procedures relating to the application of the Industrial Development Law, and of its current executive methods in order to achieve the purpose for which this law was enacted.

3. Obligation of the public sector's enterprises to formulate productive plans for the enterprises affiliated thereto so that they may strike the desired balance between volume of production and volume of demand for products.

4. Necessity of development of all the agencies that are entrusted with the implementation of industrial projects in order that the productive units in the industrial sector may achieve sound performance, to overcome the difficulties and problems which may hinder the progress of implementation and to arrive at objective criteria for evaluation of performance.

(C) Transport and Communication Sector

The transport and communication sector is regarded as the backbone of the national economy for, through its production of transport and communication services, it is strongly connected to all the economic sectors — these services being essentially a part which is complementary to commodity production. Consequently, any increase in commodity production requires a corresponding increase in the transport and communication service. Hence the transport and communication plan is formulated in the light of other sectoral plans.

In the light of these considerations, the Plan has accorded special attention to this section of economic activity which has to meet all the other sectors' requirements regarding transport services. Hence the Plan has allocated thereto such investments as would enable meeting these requirements. The sector's specific targets have consequently been established, for the Plan has aimed at extension and improvement of the means of land, sea and air transport by expansion and completion of the network of main and bye roads and bridges, the railways network and the network of maritime and aerial transport lines as well as expansion and improvement of the telephone and wireless communication network, and the radio and television services. This is to be effected along the following lines:

1. Land Transport

In the field of land transport, the Plan has aimed at the addition of 420 km. of modern roads linking the principal cities, and 150 km. of secondary roads which are necessary to feed into the main roads. It has also aimed at improvement of 3000 km. of local roads, improvement and construction of new 1330 km. of rural roads in the North, addition of a large bridge and a number of minor bridges to the network of main and bye-roads, major improvement aiming at raising the efficiency of 800 km. of roads, purchase of machinery for carrying out construction of 350 km. of local roads, and enlargement of the shoulders of some main roads along 400 km.

2. Rail Transport

In the field of rail transport, the plan has aimed at completion and reinforcement of mail lines, and at undertaking economic and technical

studies of new projects with which it would be possible to extend the rail transport services to all parts of the country and to link them with neighbouring countries.

3. Air Transport

As regards air transport, the Plan has aimed at the completion of Baghdad International Airport, together with all its installations and equipment (except the main building), provision of an entire plant for maintenance thereof, and improvement of the standard of the services that are undertaken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in all spheres.

4. Maritime Transport

In the field of maritime transport, the Plan has aimed at improving the efficiency of port installations, completion of the necessary wharves, improving the efficiency of Port Organization; initiation of the project for improvement of river navigation between Baghdad and Basrah, and carrying out studies for the improvement of river navigation between Baghdad and Mosul in preparation for the project's implementation. In the Plan for martime transport projects, it has been decided to construct four new freighters (of 13500 tonnage each) and crude oil tankers, and to purchase small ships and vessels. It has also been decided to construct wharves at Maq'il and Um Qasr, as well as a wharf at Um Qasr for the export of sulphur and a wharf at Um Qasr or at Fao for the export of salt, and also to purchase and erect sheds and warehouses and to construct a quarantine station at Fao.

5. Telephone and Wireless Communication

In the field of telephone and wireless communication, the Plan has aimed at ensuring good connection within the cities through the installation of modern automatic telephone exchanges of a 100.000 line capacity at all governorate centres, and expansion of the works on underground cables which fits in with the increase in the number of telephones added. The Plan has moreover aimed at ensuring good connection as between cities all over the country, and as between the country and other parts of the world through expansion of the microwave project.

6. Radio and Television

In the field of radio and television, the Plan has aimed at improvement and expansion of services thereof by expansion of T.V. emission so that it covers all the regions of Iraq as well neighbouring countries, by strengthening radio emission and by improving the technical standard of radio and television through the construction of T.V. and radio stations in and outside Baghdad and providing them with all necessary means. The Plan has also aimed at increasing the potentials of the radio and T.V. agency with respect to information media and to equipment, at preparing technical cadres, as well as at increasing the potential of the Iraqi News Agency and improving its efficiency through addition of the necessary transmitters and provision of receivers and teleprinters.

(D) Buildings and Services Sector

The Plan has taken into consideration the principle of making economic planning go side by side with social planning, for investment in human resources is no less important than investment in material resources from the development policy viewpoint. In achievement of this purpose, the Plan has allocated a certain amount of investments for implementation of the services projects and improvement of their quality, since they form the basic needs of the citizens; the educational and health services in particular. Hereunder are the specific targets for the buildings and services sector, as determined in the Plan :

1. Educational Services

Education and training constitute an investment in human resources, since basic education and techical and vocational training are the background upon which the skilfully trained manpower, that meets the needs of the Development Plan, takes its shape. In the light of this close link between educational and economic planning, the Plan has aimed at expansion

of educational services, of all kinds and at all levels, in order that they may conform with the exigencies of swift development in the economic and social fields.

Hence, in the sphere of primary education, the Plan has aimed at gradual increase of the rate of absorption at this educational stage until it reaches 100% of the numbers reaching age of compulsory education in 1980. To this end, the Plan has aimed at the construction of 7750 classes, of which 1928 in rural areas, thereby achieving, at the end of the Plan, an increase of 45% over the number of classes at the beginning of the Plan. In the sphere of intermediate and secondary education, the Plan has aimed at the construction of 3840 new classes, i.e. an increase of 174% over the number of classes at the beginning of the Plan. In the sphere of vocational training, the Plan has aimed at the construction of a number of agricultural and industrial schools with a view to meeting the needs of agricultural and industrial projects for additional technicians and skilled labour force. As for university education, the Plan has aimed at provision of the necessary buildings for university faculties and for higher education institutes.

2. Health Services

In the sphere of health services, there is no doubt that medical care, whether preventive or remedial, is the best guarantee for the safeguard of the productive power of all the work force. The Plan has therefore concentrated upon ensuring that medical treatment reaches the citizens throughout the country, viz. by increasing the number of hospital beds from 16763 to 23951, i.e. an increase if 43% over the number of beds at the beginning of the Plan. This would lead to an increase in medical service from 1.87% to 2.29 beds per 1000 person. The Plan has moreover bestowed attention to disease prevention through the construction of main prevention posts in governorate centres, as well as through continuance of implementation of major projects for such preventive medicine, as the Malaria Eradication Project and the Project for the Fight against Tuberculosis.

3. Provision of Drinking Water

To complement the health care to citizens, the Plan has aimed at an increase in the number of drinking water projects, and expansion of existing projects, through construction and completion of 86 new water projects and expansion of 55 other projects. This would lead to an increase in the quantities of drinking water of 214% over their level at the beginning of the Plan. As regards drinking water projects in villages, it has been decided to start implementation thereof during the fourth year of the Plan.

4. Government Buildings

With respect to provision of buildings for the government departments that render various services to citizens, priority has been given to buildings in rural areas and Nahiya centres, thus leading to the rehabilitation of rural areas and to the uplift of their social and cultural standards.

VII. Detailed Targets of the Plan Components

1. Income Targets

Study of the results of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969 reveals that the growth achieved in national income (at constant prices) was 5.4% annually, despite the difficulties that were confronted by the Plan and the events that beset the economy. However, growth of population in the last years has been on the ascent, for, during the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965—1969, it reached 3.25% annually. This large increase in the rate of population growth has swallowed up a fairly good portion of the income, a fact which led to a situation wherein the compound rate of growth of per capita income did not exceed 2.2% annually during that period. Since national income is usually regarded as the main criterion for the targets of economic plans, it is more feasible that targets be determined upon factual foundation already examined. If national economy, in the previous plan, realized a compound growth rate of per capital income of about 2.2% annually, a compound growth rate of per capita income of around 3.6% annually may be considered a rate that reflects the progress aimed at in the Plan. At the same time, however, this rate imposes an increase in the national income, during the next five years, equivalent to the increase achieved by a compound rate of growth of 7.1% annually, which is precisely the rate that has to be achieved in order that national income may be doubled in ten years' time.

In the light of this general objective, it is possible to determine the targets set for the growth of the various economic sectors, taking into account the necessity for achieving the balanced growth of the sectors and correcting the shortcomings that affected the national economy in the past. If the Plan concentrates essentially on agriculture for the exploitation of all potentials and capacities that are available in the agricultural sector by introducing modern methods of production and reforming the supervisory agencies that render agricultural service and by eliminating all the obstacles that have hindered the growth of this sector during the previous plan periods, then a rate of growth of 7.0% for this sector is considered realistic.

Considering the expected potentials for the growth of the industrial sector, industry may be regarded as the axis upon which should revolve the development endeavours. This sector has to be given a strong push which would make it grow at a rate of 12% annually. Growth of this sector is to be followed by that of the electricity, water and gas sector which should grow so as to meet the increasing requirements of production, besides the prerequisites for betterment of the people's level of living. On the other hand, the great burden imposed on the building and construction sector, for the purpose of achieving an ambitious investment programme, necessitates that sector should redouble its activities. To this end, there must be adopted all such measures that would ensure the anticipated expansion of this sector and the improvement of its performance. These targets result in the commodity sectors achieving an increase of 32.6% during the next five years. As for the distribution sectors, viz. the transport, communication and storage sector, the trade sector and the finance sector, an increase of 48.6% has been estimated therefor during the same period.

As regards the services sectors, their scheduled increase has been estimated at 34.1%, i.e. at a compound rate of growth of 6.0%: Here reference should be made to the necessity of abiding by that target; otherwise national economy would be subjected to the disadvantages of inflation which manifest themselves in the form of an increase in purchasing power, flows into the market with no corresponding increase in commodities; a fact which leads in turn to a rise in the general price level. This state of affairs would of course imply inflicting a burden on the consumer on the one hand, and, on the other hand, playing havoc with the national savings that are needed for investment financing.

By achieving those targets in the commodity, distribution, and services sectors, it is estimated that gross domestic product would increase by 35.2% during the Plan years and national economy would consequently achieve an increase of 40.6% in the same period. As the population is expected to increase by 17.6% during the next five years, income per head would rise by 19.6% during the same period, i.e. at a compound rate of growth of 3.6% annually. The Plan would thus have aimed at redressing the situation of the national economy and, at the same time, would have strived to achieve, within the limits of available resources, maximum welfare for all citizens and job opportunities for the various classes of the society, to establish a deep-rooted base for setting up the national economy on the two pillars of efficiency and justice.

Hence the Plan aims at an increase in gross domestic product, from 1038.95 million Dinars in the base year 1969/1970 to 1404.66 million Dinars in the fifth Plan year 1974/1975, i.e. an increase of 365.71 million Dinars, and a rate of increase amounting to 35.2%; as shown in the following table:

Table No.23

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product during the National Development Plan 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars

Sector	Gross Domestic Product 1969	Gross Domestic Product 1974	Planned Increase Over the Base Year	Rate of Increase %	Compound Annual Rate of Growth %
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	198080	277080	79000	39.9	6
2. Mining and Quarrying					
a) Crude Oil	333080	356615	23535	7.1	1
b) Others	5950	14350	8400	141.2	19
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	339030	370965	31935	9.4	1
3. Manufacturing					
a) Oil Refining	17720	25145	7425	41.9	7
b) Others	76700	135200	58500	76.3	12
Manufacturing (Total)	94420	160345	65925	69.8	11
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	18140	31200	13060	72.0	11
5. Building and Construction	32290	64945	32655	101.1	15
Commodity Sectors (Total)	681960	904535	222575	32.6	5
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	67680	98000	30320	44.8	7
7. Trade	64260	96460	32200	50.1	8
8. Finance	16260	25740	9480	58.3	9
Distribution Sectors (Total)	148200	220200	72000	48.6	8
9. Ownership of Dwellings	16650	19700	3050	18.3	3
10. Public Administration and Defence	128560	168340	39780	30.9	5
11. Other Services	63580	91885	28305	44.5	7
Services Sectors (Total)	208790	279925	71135	34.1	6
Gross Domestic Product	1038950	1404660	365710	35.2	6
Net Factor Incomes from Abroad	—159400	—170200	—10800	6.8	1
Less allowances for the Consumption of Fixed Capital	52700	71900	19200	36.4	6
Net National Product=National Income	826850	1162560	335710	40.6	7

The National Development Plan aims likewise at an increase in national income, from 826.8 million Dinars in 1969 to 1162.6 million Dinars in 1974. As the population is expected to increase from 9205185 in 1969 to 10827596 in 1974, which means an increase of 17.62% during that period, average per capita income would increase from 89.8 Dinars in 1969 to 107.4 Dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 19.6% and a compound annual rate of growth of 3.6%; as shown in the following table:

Table No. 24

Per Capita Gross National Product 1969 — 1974

	Base Year 1969	Fifth Year 1974	Percentage Increase Over the Base Year %
Gross National Product (in million Dinars)	879.5	1234.5	40.36
National Income (in million Dinars)	826.8	1162.6	40.61
Population	9205185	10827596	17.62
Per Capita Gross National Product (in Dinars)	95.5	114.0	19.37
Per Capita Income (in Dinars)	89.8	107.4	19.60

The Plan aims at the creation of a structural change in the economic set-up that would lead to a decrease in the relative importance of the mining and quarrying sector, from 32.6% of gross domestic product in 1969 to 26.4% in 1974; while achieving an increase in the relative importance of the manufacturing sector, from 9.1% to 11.4% of gross domestic product; and from 19.1% to 19.7% for the agricultural sector during 1969 and 1974 respectively. Meanwhile the Plan aims at keeping the relative importance of the services sector at almost its previous level; as shown in Table No. 25.

However, relative importance of the mining and quarrying sector is expected to exceed the planned increase, if the new projects for the mining sector would reach the operational phase, and thus achieve an increase in production and value added, during the last two years of this Plan.

Table No. 25

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

Sector	Gross Domestic Product 1969	Gross Domestic Product 1974	Relative Importance 1969 %	Relative Importance 1974 %
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	198080	277080	19.1	19.7
2. Mining and Quarrying				
a) Crude Oil	333080	356615	32.1	25.4
b) Others	5950	14350	0.5	1.0
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	339030	370965	32.6	26.4
3. Manufacturing				
a) Oil Refining	17720	25145	1.7	1.8
b) Others	76700	135200	7.4	9.6
Manufacturing (Total)	94420	160345	9.1	11.4
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	18140	31200	1.7	2.3
5. Building and Construction	32290	64945	3.1	4.6
Commodity Sectors (Total)	681960	904535	65.6	64.4
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	67680	98000	6.5	7.0
7. Trade	64260	96460	6.2	6.9
8. Finance	16260	25740	1.6	1.8
Distribution Sectors (Total)	148200	220200	14.3	15.7
9. Ownership of Dwellings	16650	19700	1.6	1.4
10. Public Administration and Defence	128560	168340	12.4	12.0
11. Other Services	63580	91885	6.1	6.5
Services Sectors (Total)	208790	279925	20.1	19.9
GRAND TOTAL	1038950	1404660	100.0	100.0

2. Production Targets

By making use of technical coefficients, and taking into consideration the increase in the value of production which Plan projects are estimated to achieve, besides what is estimated to be an additional increase in production as a result of the expected rise in the level of productivity as well as utilization of some unused capacities, and the contribution to the increase in production which is expected from those projects the implementation of which was started in the preceding Plan, when they reach the operational phase during this Plan, it has been estimated that value of production would increase from 1517.6 million Dinars in the base year 1969 to 2131.2 million Dinars in the fifth Plan year 1974, i.e. an increase of 613.6 million Dinars, and a rate of increase of 40.4% during the Plan period; as is shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 26

PRODUCTION TARGETS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Value of Production 1969	Value of Production 1974	Planned increase in the Value of Production	Rate of Increase %
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	224468	317166	92698	41.3
2. Mining and Quarrying				
a) Crude Oil	381501	409137	27636	7.2
b) Others	6380	15660	9280	145.5
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	387881	424797	36916	9.5
3. Manufacturing				
a) Oil Refining	23133	36633	13500	58.4
b) Others	210396	364690	154294	73.3
Manufacturing (Total)	233529	401323	167794	71.9
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	20499	35000	14501	70.7
5. Building and Construction	87878	174000	86122	98.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	954255	1352286	398031	41.7
6. Transport, Communication & Storage	127744	186055	58311	45.7
7. Trade	80325	120575	40250	50.1
8. Finance	17870	28255	10385	58.1
Distribution Sectors (Total)	225939	334885	108946	48.2
9. Ownership of Dwellings	23293	27593	4300	18.5
10. Public Administration and Defence	234672	302372	67700	28.8
11. Other Services	79475	114065	34590	43.5
Services Sectors (Total)	337440	444030	106590	31.6
GRAND TOTAL	1517634	2131201	613567	40.4

It is to be noted, from the preceding table, that the contribution of the commodity sectors to the increase in the value of production, in the fifth year, is 41.7% compared with the base year, which is equivalent to 64.9% of total increase in the value of production throughout the Plan. Whereas the distribution and the services sectors are estimated to contribute, in the fifth year, an increase of 48.2% and 31.6% respectively, by comparison with the base year. This increase is equivalent to 35.1% of total increase in the value of planned production in the various economic sectors. It indicates that the Plan bestows greater attention to the commodity sectors. It is also to be noted that the Plan aims at a big share of contribution, to the increase of production, on the part of the manufacturing, mining, and electricity sectors.

3. Investment Targets

The investments necessary for achieving this planned increase in production and, consequently, in gross domestic product have been estimated in the Plan at 1143.69 million Dinars. It is worth pointing out here that part of the increase in gross domestic product in the mining sector is not achieved through national investments. Therefore it is better to concentrate on investment requirements for the increase of gross domestic product, comprising the public mining sector. If this increase is estimated to reach 365.71 million Dinars in the next five years, the investment necessary for achieving this increase would depend to a great extent on several factors amongst which is the capital/output ratio. Taking for granted that this ratio varies from one sector to another, the ratio at national economy level is expected to follow a downward trend as a result of the steady increase in labour productivity, increased efficiency in management and development of the production technique.

By making use of gross domestic product, the capital/output ratio may be estimated at 2.93:1, as shown in detail in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 27

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF THE CAPITAL/OUTPUT RATIO IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Planned Increase in Gross Domestic Product	Capital/Output Ratio	Value of Investment Allocated in the Plan
Agriculture	79000	2.67	211000
Industry	65925	3.22	212550
Mining	31935	4.84	154550
Electricity	13060	2.06	26900
Commodity Sectors (Total)	222575*	2.72	605000
Transport and Communication	30320	4.92	149290
Trade and Finance	41680	0.78	32500
Distribution Sectors (Total)	72000	2.52	181790
Services Sectors	71135	3.82	272000
GRAND TOTAL	365710	2.93	1072391**

* Including the increase, in the building and construction sector, of 32655 thousand Dinars worth of Gross Domestic Product.

** Including other miscellaneous investments amounting to 13601 thousand Dinars.

If use is made of net national product in calculating capital/output ratio, and account is taken of the planned increase in net national product by 335.8 million Dinars in the next five years — the increase required for achieving an annual compound rate of growth of national income by 7.1% during the plan period — the value of investment which is requisite for achieving this planned increase in net national product is estimated as follows:

$$335.8 \times 3.19 = 1072.4 \text{ million Dinars.}$$

Taking consideration of the development strategy envisaged by the Plan and the targets set therein, the distribution of Plan investments by economic activity, according to the investment criteria that conform with these targets, would be as follows:

TABLE NO. 28

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970—1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Public Sector			Private Sector*	Total
	Central Government	Public Business Sector and Local Administration	Total		
Agriculture	185000	8000	193000	18000	211000
Industry	106600	55950	162550	50000	212550
Mining and Quarrying	1000	153550	154550	—	154550
Electricity	24400	2500	26900	—	26900
Commodity Sectors (Total)	317000	220000	537000	68000	605000
Transport, Communication and Storage	60000	54290	114290	35000	149290
Trade and Finance	—	17500	17500	15000	32500
Distribution Sectors (Total)	60000	71790	131790	50000	181790
Housing	1000	9250	10250	150000	160250
Other Services	74000	20750	94750	17000	111750
Services Sectors (Total)	75000	30000	105000	167000	272000
Other Miscellaneous Investments	13601	—	13601	—	13601
Total Sectoral Investments	465601	321790	787391**	285000***	1072391
Loans and International Obligations					
Loans for Government Departments	27300	—	27300	—	27300
International Obligations	44000	—	44000	—	44000
GRAND TOTAL	536901	321790	858691	285000	1143691

* Inclusive of the mixed partnership sector.

** Investments in building and construction are included in different economic sectors.

*** Inclusive of investments of the contractors' sector (building and construction).

The above table shows that 858.7 million Dinars have been allocated for the public sector, distributed over the central government sector (536.9 million Dinars) and the business public and local administration sectors (321.8 million Dinars) i.e. 75.1% of the total Plan allocations. The investments of the private and the mixed partnership sectors have been estimated to reach 2850 million Dinars during the Plan years.

As for relative distribution of the investments allocated for the economic sectors, the Plan has estimated 56.4% for the commodity sectors, and 16.9% for the distribution sectors. As for the services sector (comprising public utilities, housing, and public administration) the Plan has estimated that 25.4% of total investments is to be assigned to that sector as is shown in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 29

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT ALLOCATIONS TO ECONOMIC SECTORS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Public Sector Investments	Percentage %	Total Investment	Percentage %
Agriculture	193000	24.5	211000	19.7
Industry	162550	20.7	212550	19.8
Mining and Quarrying	154550	19.6	154550	14.4
Electricity	26900	3.5	26900	2.5
Commodity Sectors (Total)	537000	68.3	605000	56.4
Transport, Communication and Storage	114290	14.5	149290	13.9
Trade and Finance	17500	2.2	32500	3.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	131790	16.7	181790	16.9
Housing	10250	1.3	160250	15.0
Other Services	94750	12.0	111750	10.4
Services Sectors (Total)	105000	13.3	272000	25.4
Other Miscellaneous Investments	13601	1.7	13601	1.3
Total Investments	787391*	100.0	1072391	100.0
Loans and International Obligations:				
Loans for Government Departments	27300	—	27300	—
International Obligations	44000	—	44000	—
GRAND TOTAL	858691		1143691	

* Investments in building and construction are included in different economic sectors.

The above table shows that 19.7% of investments allocated for the sectors has been allocated for the agricultural sector, while the industrial sector's share in Plan investments was 19.8%. However, in view of the priority which the Plan has accorded to the agricultural sector, the investments allocated to the public agricultural sector amounted to 24.5%, whereas industry got 20.7%

With respect to the Plan's investments' need for foreign exchange, it has been estimated in the Plan, in the light of available data, that these investments require 425.2 million Dinars, out of which 51.4% have been allocated to the industrial, electricity and mining sector. The agricultural sector's needs have been estimated at 16.3%; as is shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. 30

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974 ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF FINANCING

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Investments	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Percentage of Foreign Exchange %
Agriculture	211000	141563	69437	32.9
Industry	212550	85870	126680	59.6
Mining	154550	80661	73889	47.8
Electricity	26900	9074	17826	66.3
Commodity Sectors (Total)	605000	317168	287832	47.6
Transport, Communication and Storage	149290	93198	56092	37.6
Trade and Finance	32500	18027	14473	44.5
Distribution Sectors (Total)	181790	111225	70565	38.8
Housing	160250	133137	27113	16.9
Other Services	111750	78880	32870	29.4
Services Sectors (Total)	272000	212017	59983	22.1
Other Miscellaneous Investments	13601	6801	6800	50.0
GRAND TOTAL	1072391*	647211	425180*	39.6

* This figure does not comprise international obligations amounting to 44.0 million Dinars, nor loans to government departments amounting to 27.3 million Dinars.

The central government investment represents 457.6% million Dinars, excluding international obligations, loans for government departments and allocations to planning, statistical and follow-up agencies. The value of central government investment would rise to 536.9 million Dinars, if the said items were added thereto. These investments will be financed — along the lines shown in the following budget — from the Economic Plan's share of the income tax on oil companies, from its share of the resources of other mineral wealth, from recovery of loans granted to government, establishments and organizations, from interests on these loans, from the establishments and organisations, contribution to Plan financing, from the Plan's share of the profits of public establishments, organizations and their affiliated enterprises, from recovery of certain sums disbursed from development budgets to establishments and organizations from half of the annual allowances for depreciations in the establishments, organizations and their affiliated enterprises, from the contribution of the establishments, organizations and their affiliated enterprises to the financing of Plan projects within the Central Plan, and from domestic and foreign loans, as well as from some other revenues.

TABLE NO. 31

INVESTMENT BUDGET OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

REVENUES		ALLOCATIONS	
1. Plan's share (50%) of income tax on oil companies	425000	1. Agriculture	185000
2. Plan's share of the resources of other mineral wealth	6000	2. Industry*	132000
3. Recovery of loans granted to government establishments and organizations	3013	3. Transport, Communication and Storage	60000
4. Interests on loans granted to government establishments and organizations	81	4. Buildings and Services	67000
5. Contribution of government establishments and organizations in financing the plan	3500	5. Planning, Statistical and follow-up agencies	8000
6. Plan's share of the profits of establishments, organizations and affiliated enterprises	11350	6. International Obligations	44000
7. Recovery of the sums disbursed from development budget to establishments, organizations and their affiliated enterprises	5500	7. Loans to government departments and organizations	27300
8. 50% of the annual allowances for depreciation in the establishments, organizations and affiliated enterprises	7500	8. Miscellaneous investment expenditure.	13601
9. Contribution of establishments, organizations and their affiliated enterprises to the financing of their projects within the Central Plan	4457		
10. Domestic loans	10000		
11. Foreign loans	60000		
12. Other revenues	500		
Total	536901	**Total**	536901

* Inclusive of mining and electricity.

Whereas if account is only taken of the central government sector's needs for foreign exchange with a view to covering the investment allocations to the various sectors and meeting other international obligations, the following table would indicate that this sector's requirement of foreign exchange amounts to 46.8% of total investment allocations estimated thereto. This percentage, being higher than the corresponding one for the national economy (39.6%), is attributed to the fact that investment allocations for the central government sector include 44.0 million Dinars as international obligations. These represent obligations towards the rest of the world regarding those investments the greater part of which has been implemented in previous plans.

TABLE NO. 32

DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974, ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF FINANCING (LOCAL AND FOREIGN)

(In Thousand Dinars)

	Total allocations in the Plan	Local currency	Foreign currency	Percentage of foreign currency to Total allocations %
Agriculture	185000	123025	61975	33.5
Industry (including Mining and Electricity)	132000	42504	89496	67.8
Transport and Communication	60000	31320	28680	47.8
Buildings and Services	67000	48843	18157	27.1
Planning, Statistical, and follow-up agencies	8000	6080	1920	24.0
International obligations	44000	—	44000	100.0
Loans for Government departments	27300	27300	—	—
Other miscellaneous investment expenditure	13601	6801	6800	50.0
Total	536901	285873	251028	46.8

As regards the distribution, by economic sectors, of investments allocated, in the Plan, to the central government sector, according to the type of investment, the following table shows that construction sector gets the highest percentage (38.7%) of these allocations. Machinery and equipment come next, with 26.9% of investment allocations estimated thereto, and 17.5% for buildings :

TABLE NO. 33

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974, ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF INVESTMENT

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Buildings	Other Constructions	Furniture and Fixtures	Machinery and Equipment	Means of Transport	Other Items	Total
Agriculture	23666	109108	2659	13635	5167	30765	185000
Industry (including Mining and Electricity)	15264	16680	2508	80916	4356	12276	132000
Transport and Communication	8538	26651	6418	15949	138	2306	60000
Buildings and Services	30378	19416	527	9000	716	6963	67000
Total	77846	171855	12112	119500	10377	52310	444000

Private and mixed partnership sectors' investments amount to 285.0 million Dinars. The financing of these investments is effected through the savings of this sector, such as reinvestment of profits realized therein, and the loans which the banking system may offer to producers in this sector, particularly from the savings of the household sector. In the financing of its investments, the public business sector depends on the reserves therein and which are expected to increase as a result of the profits which this sector is expected to realize during the Plan period, and on what it may acquire of other domestic and foreign sources of finance.

4. Employment and Wages

The Plan also estimates that the ratio of labour force to the whole population will rise from 27.7% in the base year 1969 to 29.2% in the fifth year 1974. The Plan aims also at an increase in the labour force from 2546.2 thousand employed person in the base year 1969 to 3165.7 thousand employed person in 1974, i.e. an increase of 24.3% over the base year. The Plan also aims at an increase in wages, from 259.14 million Dinars in the base year 1969 to 353.50 million Dinars in the fifth Plan year 1974, i.e. an increase of 36.4%; as is shown in the following two Tables:

TABLE NO. 34

PLANNED INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Working Persons)

SECTOR	1969	1974	Planned Increase	Rate of Increase %
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1449.8	1770.4	320.6	22.1
Mining and Quarrying	15.5	17.2	1.7	11.0
Manufacturing	148.0	208.0	60.0	40.5
Electricity, Water and Gas	12.9	16.1	3.2	24.8
Building and Construction	67.0	96.0	29.0	43.3
Commodity Sectors (Total)	1693.2	2107.7	414.5	24.5
Transport, Communication and Storage	143.0	169.0	26.0	18.2
Trade and Finance	145.0	179.0	34.0	23.4
Distribution Sectors (Total)	288.0	348.0	60.0	20.8
Services Sectors (Total)	565.0	710.0	145.0	25.7
GRAND TOTAL	2546.2	3165.7	619.5	24.3

TABLE NO. 35

PLANNED INCREASE IN WAGES* IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	1969	1974	Planned Increase	Rate of Increase %
Mining and Quarrying	10.17	11.02	0.85	8.4
Manufacturing	31.16	46.39	15.23	48.9
Electricty, Water and Gas	5.44	8.29	2.85	52.4
Building and Construction	20.35	33.30	12.95	63.6
Commodity Sectors (Total) (excluding Agricultural Sector)	67.12	99.00	31.88	47.5
Transport, Communication and Storage	29.98	39.53	9.55	31.9
Trade and Finance	9.36	12.99	3.63	38.8
Distribution Sectors (Total)	39.34	52.52	13.18	33.5
Services Sectors (Total)	152.68	201.98	49.30	32.3
GRAND TOTAL	259.14	353.50	94.36	36.4

* Excluding Agricultural Sector.

If one takes into account that, in the Plan, national income has been estimated to increase from 826.8 million Dinars in 1969 to 1162.6 million Dinars in 1974, and that the labour force has been estimated to increase from 2546.2 thousand employed person in 1969 to 3165.7 thousand employed person in 1974, it is reckoned that the Plan would aim at an increase in the average annual income per employed person, from 324.72 Dinars in 1969 to 367.25 Dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 42.53 Dinars, and a rate of increase of 13.1% during the Plan period.

5. Disposable Income

The Plan aims at an increase in national income, from 826.8 million Dinars in 1969 to 1162.6 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. a compound annual rate of growth of 7.1%. In the light of what the Plan sets as a target for the increase in national income, personal income has been estimated to realize an increase from 572.7 million Dinars in 1969 to 788.1 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 37.6%; and disposable income has been estimated to realize an increase from 553.4 million Dinars in 1969 to 752.1 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 35.9% during that period, as is shown in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 36
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, PERSONAL INCOME AND DISPOSABLE INCOME 1969 — 1974 (At 1969 Prices)

(In Million Dinars)

	1969	1974	Increase in 1974, over 1969	Percentage %
1. Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1121.3	1509.4	388.1	34.6
2. Net Factor Incomes from abroad	— 159.4	— 170.2	— 10.8	6.8
3. Gross National Product at market prices	961.9	1339.2	377.3	39.2
4. Less Indirect Taxes (net)	82.4	104.7	22.3	27.1
5. Gross National Product at factor cost	879.5	1234.5	355.0	40.4
6. Less allowances for the consumption of fixed capital	52.7	71.9	19.2	36.4
7. Net National Product at factor cost = National Income	826.8	1162.6	335.8	40.6
8. Less (Business sector savings + direct taxes on business sector + government income from property + other current transfers from the business sector) Plus : Net current transfers from the government and from abroad	254.1	374.5	120.4	47.4
9. Personal income	572.7	788.1	215.4	37.6
10. Less current transfers to the government (including direct taxes on household sector)	19.3	36.0	16.7	86.5
11. Disposable income	553.4	752.1	198.7	35.9
12. Private Consumption expenditure	511.6	684.0	172.4	33.7
13. Household saving (including the unincorporated business sector)	41.8	68.1	26.3	62.9

It is to be noted, from the preceding table, that, in the Plan, both personal and disposable income are estimated to increase at an annual compound rate of growth of 6.0 %

As indicated in the following table, the Plan has estimated expenditure on gross domestic product to increase from 1121.3 million Dinars in 1969 to 1509.4 million Dinars in 1974, as previously stated. Hence the Plan aims at an increase in final consumption, from 763.2 million Dinars in 1969 to 1005.1 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 241.9 million Dinars, equivalent to 31.7% during the period. The Plan also aims at an increase in gross domestic fixed capital formation, from 159.0 million Dinars in 1969 to 301.8 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 142.8 million Dinars, equivalent to 89.8% during the period, and an average annual increase of 28.6 million Dinars. This means that the ratio of what has been scheduled in the Plan for capital formation, as compared with gross domestic product at market price, will increase from 14.2% in 1969 to 20.0% in 1974 :

TABLE NO. 37

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(At 1969 Prices) 1969 — 1974

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	1969	1974	Increase, in 1974, Over 1969	Percentage %
1. Private Consumption Expenditure	511.6	684.0	172.4	33.7
2. Government Consumption Expenditure	251.6	321.1	69.5	27.6
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	159.0	301.8	142.8	89.8
4. Exports of Goods and Services	407.5	465.5	58.0	14.2
5. Less Imports of Goods and Services	208.4	263.0	54.6	26.2
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (at market prices)	1121.3	1509.4	388.1	34.6
6. Net Factor Incomes from Abroad	— 159.4	— 170.2	— 10.8	6.8
7. Less Indirect Taxes 8. Plus Subsidies	82.4	104.7	22.3	27.1
9. Less Allowances for the Consumption of Fixed Capital	52.7	71.9	19.2	36.4
Net National Product at factor cost = National Income	826.8	1162.6	335.8	40.6

The preceding table also indicates that the Plan estimates that, in 1974, the final consumption figure would represent 66.6% of expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at market price, as against 68.1% in 1969.

As to the components of final consumption, which is the resultant of private and of government consumption, private consumption has been estimated to increase by 33.7% in 1974 over its 1969 level, as against 27.6% for government consumption; as is shown in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 38
PLANNED INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970—1974

(In Million Dinars)

	1969		1974		Planned Increase in Consumption	Rate of Increase %
	Value	%	Value	%		
Private Consumption Expenditure	511.6	67.0	684.0	68.1	172.4	33.7
Government Consumption Expenditure	251.6	33.0	321.1	31.9	69.5	27.6
Total	763.2	100.0	1005.1	100.0	241.9	31.7

The planned figures for final consumption, in the Plan, indicate that the planned percentage increase (31.7%) in 1974 over the 1969 level is lower than the planned percentage increase (40.6%) estimated for national income during the same period, a fact which indicates a marked increase in the rate of marginal saving. Planned figures for the constituents of final consumption also indicate that private consumption is to increase at a higher rate than that of government consumption in 1974 by comparison with 1969. This means that the Plan aims at achieving more economic welfare for the citizens, in addition to the fact that government consumption actually represents collective consumption the benefits of which revert to the whole society in the form of government services which the State renders to citizens.

Since saving is the complement of consumption, the Plan aims at an increase in gross savings, from 200.5 million Dinars in 1969 to 336.1 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 135.6 million Dinars, equivalent to 67.6%, and an average annual increase of 27.1 million Dinars. In the Plan, net savings have been estimated to increase from 147.8 million Dinars in 1969 to 264.2 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 116.4 million Dinars during the period, equivalent to 78.8%. This means that the Plan aims at an increase of the ratio of gross saving to gross domestic product, from 17.9% in 1969 to 22.3% in 1974.

As regards the relative importance of the various sectors' contribution to net saving, the Plan aims that public and private business sectors are to contribute 39.2% of total net saving in 1974 as against 44.3% in 1969, the government sector to contribute 35.0% of total net saving in 1974 as against 27.4% in 1969, and the household sector* to contribute 25.8% of total net saving in 1974 as against 28.3% in 1969. It is noteworthy that although the relative importance of the contribution of the business and the household sectors has decreased, during the period, the planned savings for these two sectors represent an increase of 58.2% and 62.9% respectively in 1974 by comparison with 1969. However, achievement of this planned increase in net saving as a major source for financing Plan investments, requires that the ratio of net saving to national income should rise from 17.9% in 1969 to 22.7% in 1974, as is shown in the following Table:

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* Including the unincorporated business sector.

TABLE NO. 39
PLANNED INCREASE IN DOMESTIC SAVINGS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974
(In Million Dinars)

	1969 (Base Year)		1974 (Fifth Year)		Planned Increase over the base year	Percentage of Planned increase %
	Value	Percentage %	Value	Percentage %		
Gross Domestic Savings	200.5	100.0	336.1	100.0	135.6	67.6
Less allowances for the consumption of Fixed Capital	52.7	26.3	71.9	21.4	19.2	36.4
Domestic Savings (net)	147.8	73.7	264.2	78.6	116.4	78.8
Government sector	40.5	27.4	92.5	35.0	52.0	128.4
Household Sector (and unincorporated business sector)	41.8	28.3	68.1	25.8	26.3	62.9
Business Sector (Public and Private)	65.5	44.3	103.6	39.2	38.1	58.2
	147.8	100.0	264.2	100.0	116.4	78.8
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	1121.3		1509.4			
Ratio of gross savings to Gross Domestic Product	17.9%		22.3%			
National Income	826.8		1162.6			
Ratio of net Savings to National Income.	17.9%		22.7%			

6. External Transactions

The Plan aims at achieving an increase in the value of exports, from 407.5 million Dinars in 1969 to 465.5 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. a planned increase of 58.0 million Dinars, equivalent to 14.2% during the period. The planned increase in the value of exports is the minimum increase anticipated therein. If there should be an increase in value of exports that would exceed the limit aimed at by the Plan — a fact which may be possibly expected — it would be easy to direct this increase towards the financing of additional imports of those capital goods that are necessary for replacement and for new investment, as well as other intermediary goods which are needed for development process.

The Plan also aims at an increase in the value of imports, from 208.4 million Dinars in 1969 to 263.0 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 54.6 million Dinars, equivalent to 26.2% during the period, and an average annual increase of 10.9 million Dinars. It is worth noticing that the Plan aims at an increase in the value of imports at a higher rate than that of the increase in exports in 1974 over the 1969 level. This is however justified, for the increase of imports at such a rate keeps pace with development requirements at the present stage. This is evidenced by the fact that the Plan, alongside with this increase, aims at a structural change in imports since it aims at an increase in the relative importance of investment and intermediary goods, from 65.0% in 1969 to 75.2% in 1974 with a view to meeting the increasing demand for these goods as a result of implementation of development projects, and of increased domestic production during the Plan period. As against this, the Plan aims at a decrease in the relative importance of consumption goods, from 35.0% in 1969 to 24.8% in 1974. This will no doubt be achieved as a result of home produced consumer goods supplanting similar goods imported from abroad; as is shown in detail in the following Table:

TABLE NO. 40

PLANNED INCREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Million Dinars)

	Base Year 1969	Fifth Year 1974	Increase Over the Base Year	Percentage Increase %
Exports	407.5	465.5	58.0	14.2
Imports :				
Consumer Goods	72.9	65.2	— 7.7	— 10.6
Intermediary Goods	83.4	117.0	33.6	40.3
Investment Goods	52.1	80.8	28.7	55.1
Total Imports	208.4	263.0	54.6	26.2
Surplus	199.1	202.5	3.4	1.7

Within the framework of the balance of external transactions, as illustrated in the following table, the Plan aims at an increase in net factor incomes transferred abroad, from 163.2 million Dinars in 1969 to 174.4 million Dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 11.2 million Dinars, equivalent to 6.9% during the period. This planned increase keeps pace with the economy's capacity to increase the value of exports. In consequence the ratio of net factor incomes (transferred abroad) to national income decreases from 19.3% in 1969 to 14.6% in 1974. The table also shows that the Plan aims at a reduction of the surplus on current account, from 41.5 million Dinars in 1969 to 34.3 million Dinars in 1974, equivalent to a decrease of 17.3% during the period:

TABLE NO. 41

EXTERNAL TRANSACTION 1969, 1974

(In Million Dinars)

	Base Year 1969	Fifth Year 1974	Planned Increase	Percentage %
1. Exports of Goods and Services	407.5	465.5	58.0	14.2
2. Factor Income Payments from Abroad	3.8	4.2	0.4	10.5
3. Current transfers from the rest of the world	2.8	3.2	0.4	14.3
Current Receipts from R.W.	414.1	472.9	58.8	14.2
4. Imports of Goods and Services	208.4	263.0	54.6	26.2
5. Factor Incomes paid abroad	163.2	174.4	11.2	6.9
6. Current transfers to the rest of the world	1.0	1.2	0.2	20.0
Current Disbursements to R.W.	372.6	438.6	66.0	17.7
7. Surplus on Current Account	41.5	34.3	— 7.2	— 17.3

7. Sources and Uses

In the light of the balance stricken between the sources which are estimated to be available during the Plan period and the uses of these sources, the Plan estimates private consumption expenditure to be 38.6% of total sources available in 1974, as against 38.5% in 1969; and, for government consumption expenditure, 18.1% of total sources available in 1974, as against 18.9% in 1969. Ratio of final consumption expenditure to total available sources will thus be reduced from 57.4% in 1969 to 56.7% in 1974; as is shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. 42

SOURCES AND USES, 1969, 1974

(In Million Dinars)

	Value 1969	Value 1974	Percentage 1969 %	Percentage 1974 %
Sources :				
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	1038.9	1404.7	78.1	79.3
+ Net indirect taxes	82.4	104.7	6.2	5.9
= Gross Domestic Product at market price	1121.3	1509.4	84.3	85.2
+ Imports of Goods and Services	208.4	263.0	15.7	14.8
Total available sources	1329.7	1772.4	100.0	100.0
Uses :				
Private consumption expenditure	511.6	684.0	38.5	38.6
Government consumption expenditure	251.6	321.1	18.9	18.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	159.0	301.8	12.0	17.0
Exports of Goods and Services (including factor income payments abroad)	407.5	465.5	30.6	26.3
Total Uses	1329.7	1772.4	100.0	100.0

Hence, it is possible to illustrate the frame of the National Development Plan 1970—1974; as is shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. 43

GENERAL FRAME OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970 — 1974

(In Thousand Dinars)

SECTOR	Investment	Increase in Value of Production	Increase in Gross Domestic Product	Increase in Employment (in Thousand Employed Persons	Increase in Wages
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	211000	92698	79000	320.6	(1)
Mining and Quarrying	154550	36916	31935	1.7	850
Manufacturing	212550	167794	65925	60.0	15230
Electricity, Water and Gas	26900	14501	13060	3.2	2850
Building and Construction	(2)	86122	32655	29.0	12950
Commodity Sectors (Total)	605000	398031	222575	414.5	31880
Transport, Communication and Storage	149290	58311	30320	26.0	9550
Trade and Finance	32500	50635	41680	34.0	3630
Distribution Sectors (Total)	181790	108946	72000	60.0	13180
Services Sectors (Total)	272000	106590	71135	145.0	49300
GRAND TOTAL	1072391(3)	613567	365710	619.5	94360

(1) Excluding the Agricultural Sector.

(2) Allocations regarding construction and buildings are distributed over other economic sectors.

(3) Including other miscellaneous investments amounting to 13601 thousand Dinars.

Appendix (I — 1)

VALUE OF PRODUCTION (AT 1969 PRICES) FOR 1964, 1969, 1974

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	178.9	224.5	317.2
2. Mining and Quarrying			
a) Crude Oil	322.2	381.5	409.1
b) Others	2.2	6.4	15.7
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	324.4	387.9	424.8
3. Manufacturing			
a) Oil Refining	14.3	23.1	36.6
b) Others	153.9	210.4	364.7
Manufacturing (Total)	168.2	233.5	401.3
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	9.4	20.5	35.0
5. Building and Construction	51.5	87.9	174.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	732.4	954.3	1352.3
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	109.8	127.7	186.0
7. Trade	59.0	80.3	120.6
8. Finance	9.0	17.9	28.3
Distribution Sectors (Total)	177.8	225.9	334.9
9. Ownership of Dwellings	21.9	23.3	27.6
10. Public Administration and Defence	155.6	234.6	302.4
11. Other Services	68.1	79.5	114.0
Services Sectors (Total)	245.6	337.4	444.0
GRAND TOTAL	1155.8	1517.6	2131.2

Appendix (I—2)

INDEX NUMBERS FOR VALUE OF PRODUCTION AT 1969 PRICES FOR 1964, 1969, 1974

SECTOR	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	79.7 100.0	100.0 125.5	141.3 177.3
2. Mining and Quarrying	84.5 100.0	100.0 118.4	107.2 127.0
a) Crude Oil	34.4 100.0	100.0 290.9	245.3 713.6
b) Others	83.6 100.0	100.0 119.6	109.5 131.0
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	61.9 100.0	100.0 161.5	158.4 255.9
3. Manufacturing	73.1 100.0	100.0 136.7	173.3 237.0
a) Oil Refining	72.0 100.0	100.0 138.8	171.9 238.6
b) Others	45.9 100.0	100.0 218.1	170.7 372.3
Manufacturing (Total)	58.6 100.0	100.0 170.7	198.0 337.9
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	76.7 100.0	100.0 130.3	141.7 184.6
5. Building and Construction	86.0 100.0	100.0 116.3	145.7 169.4
Commodity Sectors (Total)	73.5 100.0	100.0 136.1	150.2 204.4
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	50.3 100.0	100.0 198.9	158.1 314.4
7. Trade	78.7 100.0	100.0 127.1	148.3 188.4
8. Finance	94.0 100.0	100.0 106.4	118.5 126.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	66.3 100.0	100.0 150.8	128.9 194.3
9. Ownership of Dwellings	85.7 100.0	100.0 116.7	143.4 167.4
10. Public Administration and Defence	72.8 100.0	100.0 137.4	131.6 180.8
11. Other Services	76.2 100.0	100.0 131.3	140.4 184.4
Services Sectors (Total)			
GRAND TOTAL			

Appendix (I—3)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT 1969 PRICES) FOR 1964, 1969, 1974

(In Million Dinars)

SECTOR	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	157.0	198.1	277.1
2. Mining and Quarrying			
a) Crude Oil	282.9	333.1	356.6
b) Others	2.0	5.9	14.4
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	284.9	339.0	371.0
3. Manufacturing			
a) Oil Refining	11.0	17.7	25.1
b) Others	56.2	76.7	135.2
Manufacturing (Total)	67.2	94.4	160.3
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	8.2	18.1	31.2
5. Building and Construction	19.8	32.3	64.9
Commodity Sectors (Total)	537.1	681.9	904.5
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	58.2	67.7	98.0
7. Trade	47.2	64.2	96.5
8. Finance	8.1	16.3	25.7
Distribution Sectors (Total)	113.5	148.2	220.2
9. Ownership of Dwellings	15.7	16.7	19.7
10. Public Administration and Defence	86.1	128.5	168.3
11. Other Services	54.5	63.6	91.9
Services Sectors (Total)	156.3	208.8	279.9
Gross Domestic Product	806.9	1038.9	1404.6
Net National Product = National Income	631.5	826.8	1162.6

Appendix (I—4)

INDEX NUMBERS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(At 1969 Prices)
FOR 1964, 1969, 1974

SECTOR	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	79.3	100.0	139.9
	100.0	126.1	176.4
2. Mining and Quarrying			
a) Crude Oil	84.9	100.0	107.1
	100.0	117.8	126.0
b) Others	33.9	100.0	244.1
	100.0	295.0	720.1
Manufacturing Sectors (Total)	84.0	100.0	109.4
	100.0	119.0	130.2
3. Manufacturing			
a) Oil Refining	62.1	100.0	141.8
	100.0	161.0	228.2
b) Others	73.3	100.0	176.3
	100.0	136.4	240.6
Commodity Sectors (Total)	71.2	100.0	169.8
	100.0	140.4	238.5
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	45.3	100.0	172.4
	100.0	220.7	380.5
5. Building and Construction	61.3	100.0	200.9
	100.0	163.1	327.8
Commodity Sectors (Total)	78.8	100.0	132.6
	100.0	126.9	168.4
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	86.0	100.0	144.8
	100.0	116.3	168.3
7. Trade	73.5	100.0	150.3
	100.0	136.0	204.4
8. Finance	49.7	100.0	157.7
	100.0	201.2	317.3
Distribution Sectors (Total)	76.6	100.0	148.6
	100.0	130.5	194.0
9. Ownership of Dwellings	94.0	100.0	118.0
	100.0	106.4	125.5
10. Public Administration and Defence	67.0	100.0	131.0
	100.0	149.3	195.5
11. Other Services	85.7	100.0	144.5
	100.0	116.6	168.6
Services Sectors (Total)	74.9	100.0	134.1
	100.0	133.5	179.1
Gross Domestic Product	77.7	100.0	135.2
	100.0	128.8	174.1
Net Domestic Product = National Income	76.4	100.0	140.6
	100.0	130.9	184.1

Appendix (I—5)

EMPLOYMENT
FOR 1964, 1969, 1974

(In Thousand Employed Person)

SECTOR	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1187.0	1449.8	1770.4
2. Mining and Quarrying	13.0	15.5	17.2
3. Manufacturing	130.0	148.0	208.0
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	12.0	12.9	16.1
5. Building and Construction	47.2	67.0	96.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	1389.2	1693.2	2107.7
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	125.0	143.0	169.0
7. Trade and Finance	120.0	145.0	179.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	245.0	288.0	348.0
Services Sectors (Total)	485.0	565.0	710.0
GRAND TOTAL	2119.2	2546.2	3165.7

Appendix (I — 6)

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR 1964, 1969, 1974

SECTOR	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	81.9	100.0	122.1
	100.0	122.0	149.1
2. Mining and Quarrying	83.9	100.0	111.0
	100.0	119.2	132.3
3. Manufacturing	87.8	100.0	140.5
	100.0	113.9	160.0
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	93.0	100.0	124.8
	100.0	107.5	134.2
5. Building and Construction	70.4	100.0	143.3
	100.0	142.0	203.4
Commodity Sectors (Total)	82.0	100.0	124.5
	100.0	122.0	151.8
6. Transport, Communication and Storage	87.4	100.0	118.2
	100.0	114.4	135.2
7. Trade and Finance	82.8	100.0	123.4
	100.0	120.8	149.2
Distribution Sectors (Total)	85.1	100.0	120.8
	100.0	117.5	142.0
Services Sectors (Total)	85.8	100.0	125.7
	100.0	116.6	146.5
GRAND TOTAL	83.2	100.0	124.3
	100.0	120.2	149.4

Appendix (II — 1)

NATIONAL INCOME (AT 1969 PRICES) FOR 1969 AND 1974

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
353.5	259.1	Compensation of Employees	1332.8	986.2	Net domestic product at factor cost
410.7	295.3	Income from property and from unincorporated enterprises, including Agricultural Sector	— 170.2	— 159.4	Less Net factor payments from abroad
260.0	190.3	Direct Taxes on Business Sector			
103.6	65.5	Savings of Business Sector			
34.8	16.6	General Government Income from property and enterpreneurship			
1162.6	826.8	National Income	1162.6	826.8	Net National Product at Factor Cost

Appendix (II — 2)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT 1969 PRICES) FOR 1969 AND 1974

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
1332.8	986.2	Net domestic product at factor cost	684.0	511.6	Private Consumption Expenditure
			321.1	251.6	Government Consumption Expenditure
71.9	52.7	Allowances for the consumption fixed capital	301.8	159.0	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation plus changes in stocks
104.7	82.4	Indirect taxes less Subsidies	(465.5)	(407.5)	Exports of goods and services
			(263.0)	(208.4)	Less Imports of goods and services
			202.5	199.1	
1509.4	1121.3	Gross Domestic Product at Market Price	1509.4	1121.3	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

Appendix (II — 3)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT (AT 1969 PRICES) FOR 1969 AND 1974

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
321.1	251.6	Government Consumption Expenditure	34.8	16.6	Income from Property and enterpreneurship
21.8	16.3	Current transfers to households	104.7	82.4	Indirect Taxes less Subsidies
0.7	0.6	Current transfers to the rest of the world	260.0	190.3	Direct Taxes on Busjness Sector
			36.0	19.3	Direct taxes on households; other current transfers from households
			0.6	0.4	Current tranfers from the rest of the world
92.5	40.5	Savings			
436.1	309.0	Disposal of Current Revenue	436.1	309.0	Current Revenue

Appendix (II — 4)

HOUSEHOLDS AND NON-PROFIT-MAKING BODIES (At 1969 Prices)
FOR 1969 AND 1974

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
684.0	511.6	Private Consumption Expenditure	353.5	259.1	Compensation of employees
36.0	19.3	Direct Taxes and Current transfers to General Government	410.7	295.3	Income from Property and from unincorporated enterprises (including Agricultural Sector)
0.5	0.4	Current Transfers to the rest of the world	21.8	16.3	Current Transfers from General Government
68.1	41.8	Savings	2.6	2.4	Current Transfers from the rest of the world
788.6	573.1	Disposal of Income	788.6	573.1	Income of Households

Appendix (II — 5)

EXTERNAL CURRENT TRANSACTIONS (REST OF THE WORLD) AT 1969 PRICES FOR 1969 AND 1974

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
465.5	407.5	Export of Goods and non-factor Services	263.0	208.4	Import of Goods and non-factor Services
4.2	3.8	Factor income from the rest of the world	174.4	163.2	Factor income to the rest of the world
			1.2	1.0	Transfers to the rest of the world
3.2	2.8	Current Transfers from the rest of the world	34.3	41.5	Surplus of Nation on Current Account
472.9	414.1	Current Receipts	472.9	414.1	Disposal of Current Receipts

Appendix (II — 6)

FINANCING GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION (AT 1969 PRICES) FOR 1969 AND 1974

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
301.8	159.0	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (plus changes in stocks)	103.6	65.5	Savings of Business Sector
			92.5	40.5	Savings of Government Sector
			68.1	41.8	Savings of Households and unincorporated Business Sector (including Agricultural Sector)
			71.9	52.7	Allowances for the Consumption of fixed capital
			(—) 34.3	(—) 41.5	Deficit of Nation on Current Account
301.8	159.0	Gross Domestic Capital Formation	301.8	159.0	Financing Gross Domestic Capital Formation

Appendix (II — 7)

MATRIX OF CURRENT TRANSACTIONS NATIONAL ECONOMY, 1969

	Business Sector	Government Sector	Household Sector	Capital Formation	Rest of the World	Total
Business Sector	—	126.9	511.6	159.0	411.3	1208.8
Government Sector	289.3	—	19.3	—	0.4	309.0
Household Sector	429.7	141.0	—	—	2.4	573.1
Capital Formation	118.2	40.5	41.8	—	—	200.5
Rest of the World	371.6	0.6	0.4	41.5	—	414.1
Total	1208.8	309.0	573.1	200.5	414.1	—

Appendix (II — 8)

MATRIX OF CURRENT TRANSACTIONS

NATIONAL ECONOMY, 1974

	Business Sector	Government Sector	Household Sector	Capital Formation	Rest of the World	Total
Business Sector	—	157.8	684.0	301.8	469.7	1613.3
Government Sector	399.5	—	36.0	—	0.6	436.1
Household Sector	600.9	185.1	—	—	2.6	788.6
Capital Formation	175.5	92.5	68.1	—	—	336.1
Rest of the World	437.4	0.7	0.5	34.3	—	472.9
Total	1613.3	436.1	788.6	336.1	472.9	—

Appendix (III — 1)

CAPITAL FORMATION — CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1974	1969	USES	1974	1969	SOURCES
89.4	48.8	Gross Capital Formation in the Central Plan	92.5	40.5	Government Savings
18.6	12.2	Gross Capital Formation in the Ordinary Budget	3.8	5.8	Capital Transfers from the Public Sector
4.7	1.8	Loans to the Public Business Sector	4.0	6.5	Capital Transfers from the incorporated Private Business Sector
9.9	8.2	Settlement of International Obligations	16.0	13.5	Transfers of Capital from Households
			6.3	4.7	Foreign Loans
122.6	71.0	**Total Uses**	122.6	71.0	**Total Sources**

Appendix (III — 2)

CAPITAL FORMATION — PUBLIC BUSINESS SECTOR AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969	USES	1974	1969	SOURCES
101.0	30.4	Gross Capital Formation	94.9	58.4	Gross Savings
3.8	5.8	Capital Transfers to the Government	4.7	1.8	Loans from the Government Sector
* 30.7	38.0	Net loans to the rest of the World	22.2	12.0	Loans from the incorporated Private Business Sector
			13.7	2.0	Loans from Households
135.5	47.2	**Total Uses**	135.5	74.2	**Total Sources**

* (Reserve)

CAPITAL FORMATION (TOTAL: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND AND PUBLIC BUSINESS SECTOR

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969	USES	1974	1969	SOURCES
209.0	91.4	Gross Investment	187.4	98.9	Gross Savings
9.9	8.2	Settlement of International Obligations	26.2	18.5	Capital transfers from the incorporated Private Business Sector
* 30.7	38.0	Net loans to the rest of the World	29.7	15.5	Capital Transfers from Households
			6.3	4.7	Foreign loans
249.6	137.6	**Total Uses**	249.6	137.6	**Total Sources**

* Reserve

Appendix (III — 4)

CAPITAL FORMATION — INCORPORATED PRIVATE SECTOR

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969	USES	1974	1969	SOURCES
39.5	30.5	Gross Capital Formation	65.7	49.0	Gross Savings
4.0	6.5	Capital Transfers to the Government			
22.2	12.0	Net loans to the Public Business Sector			
65.7	49.0	**Total Uses**	65.7	49.0	**Total Sources**

Appendix (III — 5)

CAPITAL FORMATION — HOUSEHOLD SECTOR

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969	USES	1974	1969	SOURCES
53.5	37.1	Gross Capital Formation	83.2	52.6	Gross Household Saving
16.0	13.5	Capital Transfers to the Government			
13.7	2.0	Net loans to the Public Business Sector			
83.2	52.6	**Total Uses**	83.2	52.6	**Total Sources**

Appendix (III — 6)

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT — REST OF THE WORLD

(In Million Dinars)

1974	1969	USES	1974	1969	SOURCES
* 34.3	41.5	Surplus of the Current Account	30.7	38.0	Loans from the Public Business Sector
6.3	4.7	Loans to the Government	9.9	8.2	Settlement of Government International Obligations
40.6	46.2	**Total Uses**	40.6	46.2	**Total Sources**

* Reserve.

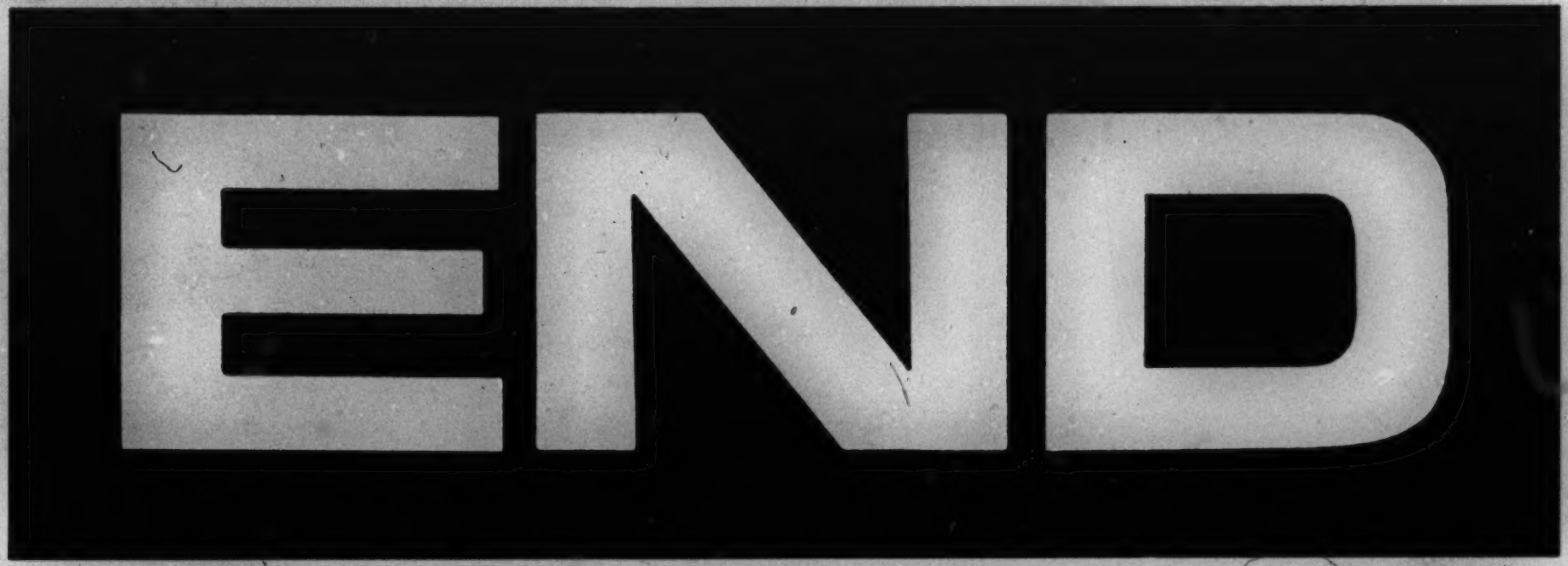
endix (III — 7)

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS MATRIX
IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 — 1974

(In Million Dinars

	Government Sector	Public Business Sector	Incorporated Private Business Sector	Household Sector	Rest of the World	Capital Formation (Saving)	Total
overnment Sector	—	34.5	9.0	75.0	62.7	439.6	620.8
Public Business Sector	27.3	—	132.6	52.5	—	323.6	536.0
corporated Private Business Sector	9.0	—	—	—	—	272.1	281.1
Household Sector	—	—	—	—	—	348.5	348.5
est of the World	47.0	124.8	—	—	—	—	171.8
Capital ormation vestment)	537.5	376.7	139.5	221.0	109.1*	—	1383.8
al	620.8	536.0	281.1	348.5	171.8	1383.8	—

Reserve.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